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JPRS-SEA-87-035

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SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

CONTENTS

LAOS

Briefs

Message to Bulgarian Defense Minister	1
Thanks to CSSR Defense Minister	1
Soviet Film Week	1
CSSR Greetings to Laos	2
Bulgarian Greetings to LPA	2

PHILIPPINES

MALAYA Editorial Discounts U.S. Economic Assistance (ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA, 14 Feb 87)	3
Editorial Criticizes U.S. 'Adventurism' in Third World (THE MANILA CHRONICLE, 20 Feb 87)	4
'Secret Talks' With Malaysia Over Sabah Reported (Rey Arquiza; PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER, 12 Feb 87)	6
Enrile Says Aquino Could Face Impeachment (AFP, 12 Feb 87)	8
Officers Raise 7 Issues to Aquino, Ramos, Illeto (Owen Masaganda; MANILA BULLETIN, 12 Feb 87)	10
Proposed Election Rules Allow Marcos To Run (AFP, 14 Feb 87)	11
Article Views Uncertainties Facing Aquino (Nick T. Enciso; MANILA BULLETIN, 16 Feb 87)	12
Defense Ministry Trims, Replaces CHDF Units (MANILA BULLETIN, 12 Feb 87)	14

Editorial on Media 'Obsession' With Defense Issues (PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER, 20 Feb 87)	16
Daily: 'Defective, Flawed' Charter Sold to Nation (Cecilio T. Arillo; THE MANILA TIMES, 13 Feb 87)	18
Officials Discourage 'Free Zones' in May Polls (ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA, 16 Feb 87)	21
Opposition May Not Field Senatorial Candidates (Vet Vitug; MANILA CHRONICLE, 17 Feb 87)	23
Aquino Responds to Opposition Letter on Election (BUSINESS DAY, 17 Feb 87)	25
KBL Threatens Protests if Poll Demands Not Met (Tara S. Singh; BUSINESS DAY, 19 Feb 87)	27
Editorial Comments on Senatorial Polls (THE MANILA CHRONICLE, 16 Feb 87)	29
Editorial Comments on Government, NDF War (THE MANILA CHRONICLE, 13 Feb 87)	31
Samar Rebels to 'Wage War' Against Government (AFP, 14 Feb 87)	33
NDF in Luzon, Visayas Reject Local Peace Talks (ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA, 15 Feb 87)	35
First Regional Peace Panel Formed in Bacolod (Ninfa Leonardia; BUSINESS DAY, 16 Feb 87)	36
General on Fears of Renewed Fighting in South (BUSINESS DAY, 17 Feb 87)	38
Editorial Favors Regional Peace Talks (MANILA BULLETIN, 17 Feb 87)	40
Aquino Seeks Church's Aid in Renewing Peace Talks (Cecil Morella; AFP, 17 Feb 87)	41
Muslim Leaders Fail To Reach Agreement Over Autonomy (AFP, 17 Feb 87)	43
Editorial Voices Concern Over Lupao Massacre (MANILA CHRONICLE, 17 Feb 87)	45
INQUIRER Editorial on Lupao Massacre (PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER, 19 Feb 87)	47

P500 Million Authorized for 1985 Sugar Crop (Nimfa Leonardia; BUSINESS DAY, 10 Feb 87)	49
Land Reform Program May Require New Taxes (Daniel C. Yu; BUSINESS DAY, 11 Feb 87)	50
Economic Improvement Reported in 4th Quarter (MANILA BULLETIN, 14 Feb 87)	52
Business Community Backs Tougher Debt Stance (Juanito C. Concepcion; MANILA BULLETIN, 14 Feb 87)	53
Land Reform To Cover Military Lands (Tony Bergonia; PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER, 16 Feb 87) ...	55
Overseas Job Contracts Up 6.5 Percent in 1986 (BUSINESS DAY, 17 Feb 87)	56
GNP Growth Target for 1987-92 Revised Downward (MANILA BULLETIN, 18 Feb 87)	59
NEDA Chief Says GNP Goals 'Unchanged' (BUSINESS DAY, 20 Feb 87)	60
Briefs	
1988 Trade Earnings Projection	61
'Rebels' Kill Three	61
ASEAN 'Common Market' Proposal	61
22 Rebels, 15 Soldiers Killed	62
'Slight' Drop in Mineral Production	62
Funds Needed for Infrastructure Projects	62
AFP Resignations Over Insurgency Issue	62
Dialogue Between Aquino, Officers	63
Oil Exploration To Resume	63

SINGAPORE

Correspondents Complain of Exclusion, Poor Treatment (A. Karim Shukor; BERNAMA, 20 Feb 87)	64
Briefs	
War Games With Brunei	65
Underwater Cable Agreement With Brunei	65
Brunei Deputy Defense Minister's Visit	65

THAILAND

Chawalit Speaks on Philosophy, Personal Goals (MATICHON, 4 Feb 87)	66
---	----

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

Sihanouk's Thank-You Message to SFRY President (Samdech Norodom Sihanouk; Voice of Democratic Kampuchea, 28 Jan 87)	69
Malaysian Foreign Minister's Message to Khieu Samphan (Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, 29 Jan 87)	70
UN Envoy Interviewed on Cambodian Refugees (Tatsuro Kunugi Interview; THE NATION, 18 Feb 87)	71
Thai Foreign Minister Sends Message to Khieu Samphan (Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, 24 Jan 87)	74
VOK Reports on Sihanouk Interview in Beijing (Voice of the Khmer, 4 Feb 87)	75
VODK Cites Kim Il-song Message of Thanks to Sihanouk (Kim Il-song; Voice of Democratic Kampuchea, 8 Feb 87)	76
VODK Scorns Recent Visit by SRV General (Voice of Democratic Kampuchea, 15 Feb 87)	77
Resistance Forces Reject Heng Samrin Statement (Voice of the Khmer, 15 Feb 87)	79
VOK Reports Rannarit Speech to ANS Troops (Voice of the Khmer, 15 Feb 87)	80
VOK Reports on Interview With Son Sann (Voice of the Khmer, 15 Feb 87)	81
VOK Reports 'Recent' Interview With Son Sann (Son Sann Interview; Voice of the Khmer, 18 Feb 87)	82
VONADK Reviews January Attacks Near Phnom Penh (Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, 28 Jan 87)	86
CGDK Condemns 26 January SRV Shelling of Refugee Camp (Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, 29 Jan 87)	88
VODK on New Method of Destroying Railroad Track (Voice of Democratic Kampuchea, 31 Jan 87)	89
VODK Reviews Actions on North Phnom Penh Battlefield (Voice of Democratic Kampuchea, 31 Jan 87)	91

Training Center in Stung Treng Attacked (Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, 1 Feb 87)	93
VODK Praises Guerrilla Activities in Phnom Penh (Voice of Democratic Kampuchea, 1 Feb 87)	94
VONADK Reports Attacks in Kompong Cham, North Phnom Penh (Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, 3 Feb 87)	96
VONADK: 2 Commune, 30 Villages in Kompong Thom Liberated (Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, 4 Feb 87)	98
VONADK Says District Town in Siem Reap Attacked (Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, 5 Feb 87)	99
VODK Commentary Hails Unity Among CGDK Forces (Voice of Democratic Kampuchea, 13 Feb 87)	100
VOK Reports DK, ANS Forces Joint Attacks (Voice of the Khmer, 14 Feb 87)	102
VODK on Situation Around Battambang Town (Voice of Democratic Kampuchea, 16 Feb 87)	103
VODK Commentary on Army Tactics in Kompong Thom (Voice of Democratic Kampuchea, 17 Feb 87)	105
VONADK Battle Reports for 23-29 January (Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, 23-29 January)	107
VONADK Rounds Up January Battle Results (Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, 6 Feb 87)	109
Briefs	
SRV Regiments in Battambang	111
SRV-Heng Samrin Soldier Clash	111
Thai Violations	111
Prince Sihanouk Visits Sichuan Province	111
January KPNLF Battle Victories Cited	112
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA	
Chea Sim Thanks Albania's Miska for Greetings (Phnom Penh Domestic Service, 1 Feb 87)	113

Leaders Thank SRV Counterparts for National Day Greetings (Phnom Penh Domestic Service, 8 Feb 87)	114
Leaders Thank CSSR Counterparts for National Day Greetings (Phnom Penh Domestic Service, 9 Feb 87)	115
Leaders Thank Polish Counterparts for Greetings (Phnom Penh Domestic Service, 10 Feb 87)	116
Leaders Thank GDR Counterparts for National Day Greetings (Phnom Penh Domestic Service, 10 Feb 87)	117
Leaders Thank Lao Counterparts for Greetings (Phnom Penh Domestic Service, 16 Feb 87)	118
Leaders Thank Cuban Counterparts for Greetings (Phnom Penh Domestic Service, 16 Feb 87)	119
Report on Agricultural Developments 26 January-1 February (Various sources, various dates)	120

/9986

LAOS

BRIEFS

MESSAGE TO BULGARIAN DEFENSE MINISTER--["Text" of 11 February message of thanks from LPDR National Defense Minister General Khamtai Siphandon to Bulgarian National Defense Minister General Dobri Dzhurov] Respected comrade minister, I am extremely proud after receiving a message of warm greetings from you sent to the officers and men of the LPA and myself on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the LPA. On behalf of the cadres and combatants in the entire LPA and in my own name, I would like to express deep thanks for your greetings message which is filled with solidarity and cordial friendship. I earnestly hope that the relations between Laos and Bulgaria will be strengthened and developed with each passing day in response to the interests of the peoples of our two countries and to the cause of peace and socialism in the world. On this occasion, I wish you good health, personal happiness [khouamsouk souantoua], and new, greater success in your lofty responsible tasks. [Text] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 17 Feb 87 BK] /6662

THANKS TO CSSR DEFENSE MINISTER--["Text" of 11 February message of thanks for LPDR National Defense Minister General Khamtai Siphandon to CSSR National Defense Minister General Milan Vaclavik] Respect comrade minister, I am very happy to have received a message of warm greetings from you on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the LPA. On behalf of the LPA cadres and combatants and in my own name, I would like to express deep thanks to you for your greetings of fraternal friendship. On this occasion, I hope that the great friendship, militant solidarity, and all-round cooperation between the two countries and armies of Laos and Czechoslovakia will be durable and grow continuously. I wish you good health, happiness, and new, greater success in your highly responsible tasks. With love and respect. [Text] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 17 Feb 87 BK] /6662

SOVIET FILM WEEK--The Lao Culture Ministry, together with the Soviet military attaché to Laos, opened a week of Soviet films at the Vientiane Theater on 15 February in celebration of the forthcoming 69th founding anniversary of the Soviet Army. Attending the film show's opening as guests of honor on this occasion were Choummali Sai-gnakon, alternate Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and deputy minister of national defense, and ministers or deputy ministers along with many other high-ranking cadres from various ministries. Also viewing the films on invitation were diplomatic corps members of socialist countries in Laos. The films shown on this occasion are about the heroic fighting of the Soviet Red Army during World War II. They

also reflect the growth, strength, and modernization of the Soviet Army. All the viewers enjoyed the films shown on this occasion. During the week, the Soviet film show will also be organized in various theaters in Vientiane capital to commemorate the occasion. [Text] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 17 Feb 87 BK] /6662

CSSR GREETINGS TO LAOS--[Greetings message from CSSR National Defense Minister General Milan Vaclavik to LPDR National Defense Minister General Khamtai Siphandon--date not given] On the occasion of the 38th founding anniversary of the LPA, on behalf of the officers and men in the Czechoslovak People's Army and in my own name, I would like to convey friendly and comradely respects and sincere greetings to you and all Lao officers and men. I am elated at the continual development, strength, and combat readiness of the LPA in the national defense cause and the cause of peace of various nations. I take this opportunity to wish you and all Lao officers and men successes in implementing the political and military tasks as adopted by the LPRP in its fourth congress. I wish you, minister, good health and ever greater success in carrying out your noble tasks. With respect. [Text] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 14 Feb 87 BK] /6662

BULGARIAN GREETINGS TO LPA--[Greetings message from General Dobri Dzhurov, national defense minister of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to General Khamtai Siphandon, national defense minister of LPDR--date not given] On the occasion of the 38th founding anniversary of the LPA, on behalf of the cadres and combatants of the Bulgarian People's Army and in my own name, I would like to convey warm greetings of comradeship to you, comrade. The fraternal cadres and combatants of the LPA have been trained and tempered in the glorious traditions of revolutionary struggle. Closely uniting around the LPRP, they have protected the peaceful labor of the heroic Lao people and safeguarded socialism and peace in Southeast Asia. On the occasion of this LPA anniversary, I wish the officers and men in the LPA new and still greater achievements in the work of political and military training and in implementing the resolution of the Fourth LPRP Congress. I wish you, respected Comrade Khamtai Siphandon, new success in performing your noble tasks. With comradely regards. [Text] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 14 Feb 87 BK] /6662

CSO: 4206/72

PHILIPPINES

MALAYA EDITORIAL DISCOUNTS U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

HK161544 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 14 Feb 87 p 4

[Editorial: "Warning Signals"]

[Text] Those who still hold on to the illusion that the United States will pull our country out of its economic rut should take note of the complaint of State Secretary George Shultz in his testimony last Wednesday before Congress. Shultz said U.S. lawmakers have let down the Philippines by failing to appropriate money for the commitments of the Reagan administration.

The Democrat-controlled Congress is in no mood to distribute largesse abroad at a time when the U.S. herself faces domestic issues that, to the minds of lawmakers who are answerable to their local constituencies, are equally as pressing as President Reagan's global war against communism.

First among the problems is the worsening trade deficit, followed by the government budget deficit. These problems directly pose a double-barrelled threat to the Philippines.

The inability of the U.S. to expand her exports and to trim her imports has given rise to strong protectionist pressures and it is a certainty that some sort of a comprehensive trade law will be adopted by the Congress this year. It is too early to quantify the potential losses to Philippines exports that such sanctions would exact, but two recent developments have caused serious concern among our economic planners. The promised increase in the country's sugar quota has failed to materialize; neither has the promise to expand the textile industry's share in the American market.

Reduction in the U.S. Government's budget deficit by cutting down on expenses will translate into curbs in direct assistance, including military aid which the Aquino administration sorely needs to pursue its counter-insurgency program.

In the face of these realities, it is foolhardy to continue pushing economic and political programs whose success hinges on U.S. financial support.

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CSO: 4200/353

PHILIPPINES

EDITORIAL CRITICIZES U.S. 'ADVENTURISM' IN THIRD WORLD

HK201341 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 20 Feb 87 p 4

[Editorial: "Adventurists in the Politics of the Third World"]

[Text] The visit here of Ret. Maj. Gen. John Singlaub, a counterinsurgency expert, is a prominent manifestation of a disturbing trend in American foreign policy, insofar as it impinges on developing countries like the Philippines.

When the Reagan Administration committed itself to "revolutionary democracy," it vowed not only to defend the "Free World"--a euphemism for U.S. interests--but also to "roll back" Soviet "imperialism."

The groundwork was set for the adoption of "Low Intensity Conflict" [LIC]--a revised form of counterinsurgency which avoids military intervention and escalation in favor of continuous "small wars" waged through unified socio-economic, psychological, civic action and armed efforts.

To take the point position in this battle, the Reagan administration tapped the U.S. private sector, specifically, rightwing private groups and mercenary organizations.

The U.S. Government likely hopes to gain political flexibility in having both "official" instruments and private groups which function unofficially, and which moreover have the same goals and mindset as the Reagan administration.

By entrusting state policy to private hands, the U.S. Government is virtually promoting adventurism: rightist groups are not only allowed, but encouraged to interfere in national and international affairs.

A rightist think-tank, the Heritage Foundation, proposed last year that the U.S. increase military aid to the Aquino Government in order to crush the communists.

Retired Maj. Gen. John Singlaub, chief of the World Anti-Communist League, was recently reported to have raised a contingent of U.S. mercenaries destined to be counterinsurgency teachers in the Philippines. Singlaub is a member of the Special Warfare Advisory Group, which advocates LIC.

"Humanitarian" organizations such as the Family Foundation of America, International Aid and Americas--acting through the Knights of Malta--have given relief goods to "target" countries such as El Salvador and the Philippines.

The deliveries dovetail nicely with local civic action projects, which are often in the hands of the military. In the case of the Philippines, the Americas donation was flown in by the U.S. Air Force.

These efforts are backed up by Rightist preachers such as Jerry Falwell, Jimmy Swaggart and Pat Robertson, all propounding a strident and martial form of anti-communism.

And of course, these initiatives have less to do with "humanitarian" goals than with maintaining U.S. interests: according to LIC theorist Sam Sarkesian, "LIC does not conform to democratic notions of strategy or tactics...survival is the ultimate morality."

What may yet emerge from these extra-legal activities is a web of murky deals (such as the use of Iranian money to buy Contra arms) which are not answerable to the public.

And the encouragement of private intervention can bode no good for hapless Third World countries which are seen only either as pro-U.S. proxies, or enemies.

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CSO: 4200/353

PHILIPPINES

'SECRET TALKS' WITH MALAYSIA OVER SABAH REPORTED

HK121323 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 12 Feb 87 pp 1, 10

[Article by Rey Arquiza]

[Text] The Philippine and Malaysian governments are reportedly engaged in secret talks to resolve a long-standing dispute over Sabah.

Deputy Foreign Minister Jose Ingles is handling the negotiations for the Philippines. Foreign Minister Rais Yapim is his counterpart from Malaysia. The two government representatives have been meeting to find a common ground to resolve the dispute.

Sources at the Foreign Ministry said the ongoing talks have developed into "something substantial" that could put an end to the ticklish issue of the Philippine claim to Sabah.

It could not yet be determined whether or not the two government representatives have reached a decision on how to settle the issue.

But it appeared that the negotiations were "very encouraging" and "mutually acceptable" to both parties. The Aquino government is hoping that the Sabah dispute could be resolved before the Association of Southeast Asian Nations summit scheduled in Manila this December.

The Philippine claim to Sabah has been an irritant to friendly ties between the two nations, which broke diplomatic relations in 1963 and 1968.

The dispute surfaced officially in 1962 when then President Diosdado Macapagal protested the plan to include Sarawak and Sabah in the Malaysian Federation.

The two states on the northern coast of Borneo cover 77,600 square miles, much bigger than the 15,600 square miles of peninsular Malaysia.

The Philippine claim was based on an 1878 contract between the Sultan of Sulu, Philippine citizen and two businessmen. The Filipinos claim the deed between Sultan Jamalul Alam and Baron de Overbeck of Hong Kong and Alfred Dent of

London was a lease, while Britain, the former colonial authority, and Malaysia argued that the area was ceded in perpetuity.

All sovereign rights to Sabah were transferred to the British Government after the Second World War and the state elected to join the Malaysian Federation when it was founded in 1963.

A settlement would have been reached during the Marcos era when the former president told an ASEAN summit meeting that the Philippines was taking definite steps to eliminate its claim. Since then Malaysia has been waiting.

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CSO: 4200/353

ENRILE SAYS AQUINO COULD FACE IMPEACHMENT

HK121217 Hong Kong AFP in English 1152 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Manila, Feb 12 (AFP)--Former Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said here Thursday that President Corazon Aquino could face impeachment proceedings if she violates the new Philippine constitution after a new congress is elected in May. Mr Enrile, who was forced to resign from the Aquino Cabinet in November after his military aides were linked to a coup attempt, also said internal divisions caused by the government had eroded the military's ability to fight leftist rebels, but the insurgents were not yet capable of seizing power.

Speaking to local and foreign journalists at his law office in the Makati financial district, Mr Enrile said he had not yet decided whether to run for office but believed the opposition can win more than one-third of the 240-seat Congress. This would be the minimum required to launch impeachment proceedings against Mrs Aquino if she violated the new charter that took effect Wednesday, the opposition leader said.

He stressed that he was not speaking of any plan by the opposition but only of possibilities, citing as an example a controversial provision banning nuclear arms in this country.

The Philippines hosts two strategic U.S. military bases long suspected of being storage or transit points for such weapons. The United States, the Philippines' chief ally, trading partner and aid donor, has a firm policy of refusing to confirm or deny the presence of nuclear weapons in Subic Naval Base or Clark Air Base, both located near Manila.

Mr Enrile, who led the opposition campaign to reject the constitution, said he argued against the provision when he was still in government and the charter was being drafted, but now "the fact is it is in the constitution."

"They better understand the meaning of this constitution," he said, adding that other provisions could serve as the basis for impeachment proceedings. He refused to specify which.

Under the new charter, the 24-seat Senate, which administration figures are widely expected to control, will try impeachment cases. One such case

launched against deposed strongman Ferdinand Marcos was squashed by the sheet number of his allies before any trial could start in the now defunct National Assembly.

Mr Enrile, who led the popular uprising which toppled Mr Marcos a year ago and emerged as Mrs Aquino's chief rival while he was in her Cabinet, said he would decline any offer to run on the administration ticket for the elections for Congress, and will not attend this month's celebration of the revolt.

He said the May elections will be a "better indicator of political support" than the February 2 plebiscite, in which the 76 percent vote for "yes" was viewed worldwide as a clear new mandate for Mrs Aquino.

The "No" votes won in only two of the country's 13 regions--those of Mr Enrile and Mr Marcos. Although the margins were slim, they were seen as signs of Mr Enrile's continued influence and a reserve of support for Mr Marcos.

Mr Enrile said the Aquino government helped cause sharp divisions within the 250,000-strong armed forces by labelling as Marcos supporters "those who disagreed with the government." It was "anybody's guess" if Mrs Aquino can succeed in correcting the problem, he added.

Mrs Aquino met with disgruntled junior officers identified with Mr Enrile Tuesday to hear their gripes, and the next day ordered the resumption of military operations against communist rebels following the expiry of a 60-day truce Sunday.

Asked about Mrs Aquino's threat of all-out military force against the rebels, which she called her "sword of war," Mr Enrile said "whether it is going to be sharp, and can cut, is of course the real question."

Asked what his answer was, he said "I don't know, I am no longer there." But he later said: "I am a little afraid that the capacity of the military organization to deal effectively with its mission has been eroded adversely by fragmentation of the organization."

"I have no faction in the military organization," he said, denying a commonly-held notion in military and political circles here.

Asked if the new constitution would deter power grabs, he said: "A constitution will not prevent the outburst of violence" or any "extra-legal effort" against the government, saying only "good government" was the answer.

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CSO: 4200/353

PHILIPPINES

OFFICERS RAISE 7 ISSUES TO AQUINO, RAMOS, ILETO

HK121341 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 12 Feb 87 p 14

[Article by Owen Masaganda]

[Text] Seven issues were raised by officers of the Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] in a position paper submitted to President Aquino, Defense Minister Rafael Ileto, and chief of staff Gen. Fidel V. Ramos.

Among these were unfair selection in appointments to key positions in the AFP, one-sided application of human rights, delay in the release of promotions, assignment to civilian government agencies, and determination of quota for promotion.

According to the position paper, reserve officers account for 73 percent of the AFP corps of officers but they only have one of the 80 generals in the AFP, who are mostly graduates of the Philippine Military Academy (PMA).

The officers also complained of delays in the release of promotions. Graduates of the PMA and the Philippine Air Force Flying School are promoted through direct commission but graduates of the flying school complained of discrimination.

The officers asked that the AFP general headquarters and not the Ministry of National Defense should determine the quota of officers to be promoted.

The military officers also deplored what they call as "one-sided application of human rights policy of the government." They pointed out that while amnesty is granted to rebels, troopers are being prosecuted for the Jan. 27 coup attempt. If soldiers commit violations, they are considered criminals whereas if the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines] NPA rebels commit the same violations, they are created as patriots, the paper said.

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CSO: 4200/353

PHILIPPINES

PROPOSED ELECTION RULES ALLOW MARCOS TO RUN

BK141120 Hong Kong AFP in English 1056 GMT 14 Feb 87

[Text] Manila, Feb 14 (AFP)--Exiled former Philippine leader Ferdinand Marcos could run for public office in future elections here if President Corazon Aquino approves proposed new poll regulations, newspaper reported here Saturday.

"There is no obstacle, legal or otherwise, that would bar Marcos from running for, say, congressman of Ilocos Norte (province) or senator" if a proposal for "absentee voting" is approved, they quoted the chief of the state poll watchdog body as saying.

However, Commission on Elections (Comelec) Chairman Ramon Felipe added that "whether he (Mr Marcos) can come here and campaign is another matter."

Mr Marcos, 68, and his family fled to Hawaii following a popular uprising which installed Mrs Aquino to the Presidency a year ago this week. Manila has barred him from returning to the country, saying his presence might cause political instability.

Elections for the 24-seat Senate and 240-seat House of Representatives are to take place on May 11, and local polls follow on August 24.

The Comelec proposal for new voting regulations would allow qualified Filipino voters to vote outside precincts where they are registered, and applies to Philippine national here and abroad.

The plan was evolved after Armed Forces Chief General Fidel Ramos complained to Mrs Aquino that thousands of soldiers assigned to areas outside their districts had been unable to vote during a February 2 constitutional plebiscite.

Comelec officials could not be reached for comment Saturday.

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CSO: 4200/353

PHILIPPINES

ARTICLE VIEWS UNCERTAINTIES FACING AQUINO

HK161541 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 16 Feb 87 pp 1, 17

[Article by Nick T. Enciso]

[Text] The recent spate of problems that placed in a dither the Aquino government--the bloody demonstration of militant farmers in Mendiola, the failed military rebellion, and the resumption of fighting in the countryside--has impelled concerned citizens to ask how long the country will be in such a limbo.

With the plebiscite over, the opposition now poses a threat to boycott the coming elections if President Aquino does not grant its demands for electoral reforms.

And to compound this sad state of affairs, the communist rebels represented by the National Democratic Front (NDF) have scuttled the peace talks with the Philippine Government. The only option the government has now is to apply the law to all concerned to quell the rebellion of armed dissidents in the countryside.

Because of the resumption of the military's counter-insurgency operations, observers are apprehensive that the civilians will again be the victims of atrocities by both the New Armed Forces of the Philippines (NAFP) and the anti-government forces.

Analysts also say that the national leadership should look into the corruption and ineptness in the bureaucracy.

It is observed that this scourge in the government service is found in almost all offices. Inherited from the former regime, the practice is deeply rooted in the government. The Department of Education, Culture and Sports and even law enforcement agencies are not free from graft and corruption.

There can be no other choice but for the government to prove its own strength. The aborted peace talks seemed to favor the anti-government forces, although they have nothing to offer but wild accusations against the New Armed Forces and shallow charges assailing the government's legal and judicial arms.

President Aquino is known to be uncompromising against violent confrontation. It is her wish that the peace talks between the government and the NDF be pursued. The talks were conducted despite objections from some officers of the armed forces.

Publicity was accorded the anti-government forces emphasizing their strength and weaponry and causes they are fighting for. The military was not able to match these propaganda gains.

The abortive military mutiny showed that the NAFP is indeed hopelessly divided at present. During the Marcos administration, the AFP was an organization of discipline. There were no recalcitrants then.

It is claimed by military pundits that there are really three groups in the Armed Forces today. They are: those identified to be President Aquino and General Ramos diehards; and followers of former defense minister Juan Ponce Enrile; and those loyal to former President Ferdinand Marcos and Gen. Fabian Ver.

President Aquino declared in her recent "Miting de Avance" for the plebiscite that never again will the Manila Hotel debacle be repeated. "Enough is enough," she said, vowing prosecution against the coup participants.

While her fighting words are still to be watched, many seem to approve her pronouncement that ships should fall where they should. Perhaps it would be the only way to put a stop to these attempts to destabilize the government.

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CSO: 4200/353

DEFENSE MINISTRY TRIMS, REPLACES CHDF UNITS

HK121335 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 12 Feb 87 pp 1, 14

[Text] The Ministry of National Defense has trimmed down the Civilian Home Defense Forces (CHDF) in the countryside but better-trained and better-armed regular forces took over from those phased out to counter the presence of the New People's Army (NPA).

This was disclosed yesterday by Defense Minister Rafael Ileto in an interview with newsmen shortly after he joined other Cabinet members in taking the oath of allegiance to the new Constitution at Malacanang.

Ileto said the 70,000-strong CHDF was reduced to around 45,000. "But in the meantime, we have replaced them with better-trained forces," he said.

He said the replacements are made up of regular military units and police forces, all of which, he said, are better-trained than the regular CHDFs.

CHDF units were organized several years ago to counter the inroads of rebels but some units were denounced for human rights abuses that led to demands for their abolition.

He said the military will pursue NPA bands in areas where no regional ceasefire negotiations are being undertaken.

He said this policy is only natural following the expiration of the national ceasefire agreement with the National Democratic Front (NDF).

Ileto agreed with the NDF observation that regional ceasefires tend to divide the rebel forces. But the main reason the military is doing this regional approach, he said, is to minimize violence which, in the end, "will save lives, properties, and a lot of heartaches."

He said the government will not limit itself to using the military solution in extinguishing the insurgency problem, adding that containing the insurgency requires the cooperation of the entire government machinery, including that of the people.

Ileto said it would be hard to completely eliminate insurgency because of the inability of the present economy to provide the basic needs of the people.

"Maybe after the economy improves to the point where all the causes of insurgency are removed, then there won't be any communist party," Ileto said.

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CSO: 4200/353

PHILIPPINES

EDITORIAL ON MEDIA 'OBSESSION' WITH DEFENSE ISSUES

HK201343 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 20 Feb 87 p 4

[Text] The problem with the communist insurgency--or rather how the administration of President Aquino is to deal with it--is that it distracts the public's attention from equally serious and perhaps graver issues. Seemingly endless is the coverage by both print and broadcast media of the interminable chain of firefights between government troopers and New People's Army guerrillas. Then there are the corollary issues--the biggest of which is the resentment in the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] ranks which feels it is being made to fight a war with, in that now-famous phrase, one hand and one foot tied behind its back. That, in turn, has given rise to deep factionalism within the military that's being gleefully exploited by the unrepentant followers of the deposed dictator.

On the other side are those in the civil government who are apparently committed to humiliate the defense establishment, whose current ploy centers around the AFP chief of staff. It's not difficult to see how preoccupied the media--and therefore their public--are with developments that one way or another have to do with the insurgency and the military.

Once it was exciting for journalists to be able to cover unrestrained the goings-on in the military; after 14 years of suppression, that's not at all surprising. But 12 months after the uprising that toppled Marcos, this obsession with defense-related political matters has just gone too far.

Lest we be misunderstood, we do not mean to underestimate these issues. We know that they are urgent--and we also know they require decisive responses from the government of President Aquino. But these are not the only issues affecting the lives and well-being of 55 million Filipinos.

Nearly a quarter of the labor force is unemployed and nearly two-thirds of those who hold down jobs are underemployed, nearly eight out of every 10 Filipinos exist below the poverty line. Farmers by the millions throughout the archipelago are still bound to a feudal system that treats them only a little better than serfs. Graft and corruption continues to infest practically every agency of government. Criminality--if only our law enforces were to be more candid in their reports--is perhaps more widespread now than it ever was.

The wholesale destruction of our forests, marine life and other natural resources has not been checked. Our transportation and communications network has not been upgraded, causing us to lag even farther behind from our neighbours in the ASEAN and East Asia. Every year our colleges and universities turn out tens of thousands of graduates unequipped with skills they need to become productive citizens. Millions of children continue to suffer from malnutrition, and thousands die needlessly just because there isn't a doctor or a health facility nearby. We can go on and on to fill up this page and the one beside it--and still we wouldn't be able to go through completely the litany of ills that plague the nation.

Of course, we would be foolish to expect the government to take care of all these problems simultaneously and provide the needed remedies overnight. But for as long as it continues to preoccupy itself solely with political matters and pays only scant attention to the gut issues, it will continue to find itself beset by threats to its stability. The rebellion in the countryside and even the adventurist posturings of certain military factions are, after all, but manifestations of more deeply rooted ills.

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PHILIPPINES

DAILY: 'DEFECTIVE, FLAWED' CHARTER SOLD TO NATION

HK131534 Manila THE MANILA TIMES in English 13 Feb 87 pp 1, 6

[Analysis by Cecilio T. Arillo]

[Text] The results of the February 2 plebiscite reaffirmed the popularity of President Aquino but do not accurately reflect the opinion of the people on the 1986 Constitution. Why?

First, the strong and clever propaganda campaign conducted by the administration.

Second, certain events which occurred shortly before the holding of the plebiscite.

Those who handled the propaganda campaign for the 1986 Constitution knew that they had a defective and flawed document to "sell" and so they plastered every corner of the country from Appari to Jolo with propaganda materials and used the classic advertising tactic of using personality and religious images to sell a product.

Their sales pitch was this: "Those who are for the 1986 Constitution are for President Aquino and those who are against it are against her." Many fell for this line, and because Mrs Aquino is still popular despite the many weaknesses and failings of her administration, the Constitution predictably won a big "yes" vote.

The Charter propagandists also used the "glittering generalities" or "Glad Name" technique. Notice one of the posters they used: "Yes to the Constitution, Yes to Democracy, Yes to Freedom, Yes to Stability."

They associated the 1986 Constitution with such idealistic and high-minded concepts as "democracy," "freedom," and "stability." Every normal, right-thinking person is for democracy, freedom and stability, so he could be expected to vote for a Constitution that is equated with these ideals.

The propagandists also used the technique of testimonial. Here, no less than President Aquino delivered the testimonial for the 1986 Constitution in rallies, meetings and dialogues with sectoral groups.

With no less than the President of the country with all the prestige and aura of her office endorsing the product--the 1986 Constitution--How can you lose?

The bandwagon technique was also effectively used in the propaganda campaign for the ratification of the new Charter. An example of this was the full-page advertisement which showed a big crowd of people espousing a "yes" vote for the Constitution, side by side with a long list of individuals and organizations who were for the approval of the Charter.

On the other side was pictured a handful of people who were for a "no" vote and alongside the drawing was a very short list of individuals and organizations (Enrile, Marcos loyalists, NPA, etc.) who were opposing the ratification of the Charter. Very effective propaganda!

Certain events which occurred shortly before the plebiscite also influence the vote of a large number of the population. It will be recalled that about two weeks before the plebiscite, a survey showed that only 47 percent of the voters would vote "yes" and that about 40 percent were undecided.

Normally, the tendency of the undecided voters is to vote "no" because if they did not have any doubts about the merits of the Constitution they would have announced that they would vote "yes" in the first place. But certain events--another supposed coup attempt in the third week of January, the Mendiola massacre, and the alleged military rebellion that culminated in the occupation of GMA [Greater Manila Arts] Channel 7--influenced the undecided voters to vote "yes" to the Charter because their perception was that a new Charter would help promote stability.

Curiously, another survey showed that the people put more of the blame for the Mendiola massacre on the military than on the political leadership. In a way, then, the Mendiola massacre in some people's perception, was another argument for ratifying the 1986 Charter, so that political stability would obtain throughout the country.

The opposition fought a good fight but things, circumstances and events just worked against them because they simply used unintentional propaganda--debates, speaking engagements, etc. How many people read the new Charter? Only very few!

Under normal conditions and circumstances the opposition could have blocked the ratification of what is patently a flawed and defective Constitution. The worst thing that could have happened was for the Charter to squeak through by a very slim margin. But these are not normal times.

The administration used every available means at its disposal--money, propaganda, censorship, etc.

One of the administration's rally points in the campaign for the ratification of the new Charter was "real democracy."

Many of the opposition campaigners had no money and were denied access to media in the provinces. They were also denied equal treatment by the Commission on Elections by disallowing them to sit in the board of inspectors and watchers. Even members of the Armed Forces were disenfranchised and many of them were not able to vote.

Is this not then a movement away from real democracy?

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CSO: 4200/353

PHILIPPINES

OFFICIALS DISCOURAGE 'FREE ZONES' IN MAY POLLS

HK161326 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 16 Feb 87 pp 1, 6

[Text] Palace officials are discouraging the declaration of "free zones" in the coming House of Representatives elections, Presidential Counsel Rene Saguisag said yesterday.

Allowing each pro-Aquino political party to field its own set of candidates tends to divide proadministration votes, giving an opposition better more chances of winning, Saguisag said.

Saguisag noted that the opposition is having difficulty in putting up a senatorial slate, but he said election in the congressional districts will be far more heated.

Some members of the ruling coalition have told President Aquino some areas will have to be declared as free zones, Saguisag said.

The areas were the ruling coalition might not be able to put up a common slate were not identified.

President Aquino, meanwhile, has further pruned down the list of common senatorial candidates to 7 after consulting with her advisers, Saguisay said.

Earlier, the original list of 12 candidates was trimmed down to 9 after United Nationalist Democratic Organization bets Mamintal Tamano, Wilson Gamboa and Sotero Laurel failed to appear on the list of the Pilipino Democratic Party-Lakas ng Bansa (PDP-Laban).

Saguisag did not name the 7 sure bets, except to say that the President considered them as "shoo-ins."

Aside from the 7 Mrs Aquino is also considering another 7 from a second list and 10 more from a third list.

Saguisag said the final slate may include names not included in the list earlier submitted by six political parties and a militant group supporting the administration.

"There will be surprises but not many," Saguisay said, adding "hindi naman masyadong magbabago from the predictions." [It will not differ much from the predictions.]

Saguisag also said some cabinet members have plans of running as congressmen, citing as an example Agriculture Secretary Ramon Mitra, who had rejected a Senate draft.

Mitra, however, may also choose to stick to his present post because the multi-agency agriculture department is "a good platform for the presidency," Saguisag said.

As for his nomination, Saguisag said he was not keen on running but President Aquino has given him until Feb 18 to hand in his decision.

Saguisag, who was named as head of the committee choosing the replacements of secretaries running for Congress, said although anyone can be named to the cabinet the present under-secretaries have an edge over new faces.

"They (the under-secretaries) have a feel for the job," Saguisag said.

Earlier, Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo said President Aquino was looking at "second echelon" officials to replace at least 11 Cabinet officials who will run for the Senate and House of Representatives.

Aquino is expected to name new Cabinet officials at the end of the month, right after she officially announces the ruling coalition's 24-man senatorial slate for the May 11 polls.

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CSO: 4200/353

PHILIPPINES

OPPOSITION MAY NOT FIELD SENATORIAL CANDIDATES

HK180015 Manila MANILA CHRONICLE in English 17 Feb 87 pp 1, 3

[Article by staff member Vet Vitug]

[Text] The leaderless political opposition continues to be in disarray and the situation could mean that it cannot field senatorial candidates in the forthcoming May 11 polls.

Political sources said leaders of opposition parties have been meeting for the past few weeks but those conferences were described as "a treadmill situation."

An opposition leader said, "Katakot-takot ang miting, wala namang nangyayari."
[There were a good many meetings but nothing came out of it.]

Among the problems confronting the opposition is the lack of unity and the absence of a strong leadership.

The opposition claims that it lacks financial resources and many potential senatorial bets are rethinking their position.

"With such a situation and with the electoral laws stacked against us, we stand no chance of winning a Senate seat," said an opposition leader. Among the possible leaders of the opposition are Kilusang Bagong Lipunan [KBL] acting president Nicanor Yniguez, former Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, former Labor Minister Blas Ople, and former Sen Arturo Tolentino.

Sources said Yniguez might relinquish his leadership of the KBL and call a convention to move for the election of a new set of leaders.

It was learned that Yniguez wants to return home to Leyte to help his daughter, Rosette Yniguez-Lerias, in her bid for a congressional seat.

Enrile was also reported to be reluctant to run for the Senate and would rather vie as congressman in his home province of Cagayan.

The opposition also considers the electoral laws banning representatives of political parties in the electoral board as working against them.

The NP [Nationalista Party] has already petitioned President Aquino for electoral reforms along with a warning that the party may boycott the May 11 polls if their demands are not met.

There is also a reported clamor from some oppositionists to dissolve the KBL and form a new party. Those who are for the abolition said the KBL is "tainted" and still has to erase the stigma left by deposed President Marcos.

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CSO: 4200/353

PHILIPPINES

AQUINO RESPONDS TO OPPOSITION LETTER ON ELECTION

HK171505 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 17 Feb 87 p 24

[Text] President Corazon C. Aquino has assured opposition political parties that the coming elections will be clean, honest and orderly, Malacanang said yesterday.

Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno said the President herself will respond "perhaps today" to the open letter of several opposition leaders asking for a fair chance in the coming elections.

The letter was published in the newspapers yesterday. It was signed by former Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, Eva Estrada-Kalaw, Homobono Adaza, Rene Cayetano, Rene Espina, Francisco Tatad, Abul Khayr Alonto and Rafael Palmares.

Among other things, they asked for minority representation in the Commission on Elections [Comelec], dismantling of the National Citizens Movement for Free Elections [Namfrel] as Comelec citizens' arm, restoration of the representation of the opposition in the entire electoral process, and equal access to and right to use of state media.

Commenting on the opposition's demands for election safeguards, presidential counsel Rene A. V. Saguisay said having an opposition member in Comelec may not be feasible since there is no vacancy.

Saguisay in a press statement said dismantling Namfrel, which was generally considered by the previous administration as favorable to then presidential candidate Aquino, by converting it to a constitutional arm may raise constitutional objections.

One is free to associate and organize, Saguisag said, stressing that Namfrel is non-partisan. "Making it bipartisan may mean compelling people to associate with others they don't want to work with," he added.

Saguisag described the opposition today as "scattered." He said the new constitution encourages multiple parties and asked: "How many or who will be represented in these processes?"

Saguisag said the opposition will have different interests to protect, "and the rule we should adopt now should be good for the next generation, at least."

With regards to the opposition's request for media access, Saguisag pointed out that in the past, the Marcos opposition "has no access to the same."

He said paid advertisements in media were rejected and there was no access to television at all and very little in radio."

But today, Saguisag said, newspapers, radio, and television stations will accept paid placements from anyone; and opposition figures sometimes dominate TV talk shows.

He also said, "It is not necessary to point out that we had to ask for certain things under the repressive leadership which the current government is not."

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CSO: 4200/353

PHILIPPINES

KBL THREATENS PROTESTS IF POLL DEMANDS NOT MET

HK191315 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 19 Feb 87 p 24

[Article by reporter Tara S. Singh]

[Excerpt] The Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) yesterday alerted its provincial, city, and municipal leaders on widespread protest actions which it plans to launch in case the opposition is denied representation in the Commission on Elections (Comelec) as well as in the boards of election inspectors and the provincial boards of canvassers.

The protest actions, the KBL said, would include simultaneous picketing of voting precincts on election day.

Meanwhile, former Labor Minister Blas F. Ople yesterday described as alarming the refusal of the Aquino administration to make public the content of a proposed election law on the conduct of congressional and local polls.

He asked that the proposed law should be subject to public scrutiny and public hearing before it is promulgated.

Earlier, the KBL leaders disclosed the party's plan for mass actions at yesterday's "Kapihan sa Caloocan [Coffee in Caloocan]" held at the Teodoro compound in Caloocan City.

Former Speaker Nicanor Yniguez, acting KBL president, said failure of the Aquino administration to grant the opposition representation in the Comelec would "trigger suspicion that Mrs Aquino and her advisers are not after clean and honest elections" in the May 11 congressional polls.

Yniguez stressed that the opposition was fully represented in the Comelec as well as in the boards of election inspectors and boards of provincial canvassers during the Marcos administration.

"If the opposition is not represented in the Comelec," Yniguez said, "the results of the May 11 elections would not be credible and would be considered to have been rigged and manipulated like the plebiscite for the ratification of the 1986 Constitution."

Yniguez brushed aside Comelec chairman Ramon H. Felipe's claim that President Corazon C. Aquino cannot give in to the opposition's demand for representation because there is no more vacancies in the poll body.

Citing a statement of Local Government Secretary Jaime Ferrer, Yniguez said the President can easily accommodate the opposition's demand by appointing to another position one or two of the Comelec commissioners and replacing them with nominees of the opposition.

Ople said President Corazon C. Aquino should make sure that the new election law which she is about to promulgate will be "fair and equitable" to the opposition parties.

President Aquino should immediately conduct public hearings and a delay or non-calling of a public hearing will be a serious flaw in the election process.

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CSO: 4200/353

PHILIPPINES

EDITORIAL COMMENTS ON SENATORIAL POLLS

HK161316 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 16 Feb 87 p 9

[Editorial: "An Opportunity To Replace Deadwoods"]

[Text] Hard on the heels of the constitutional plebiscite, the nation is again preparing for another electoral exercise--the May congressional elections. These are financially costly exercises, but they are necessary. The next polls move us farther to another step in establishing political institutions in support of constitutional democracy. The investment in time, energy and money is worth it.

But there is a development which, if not corrected early, would retard efforts at economic recovery and growth during the period leading up to the polls. Much of the Aquino government's attention is now being drawn into preparations for senatorial and congressional line-ups, at the expense of losing momentum in pushing the economic recovery program.

Nearly a third of the Cabinet Ministries are expected to be vacated before March 9, the deadline for the filing of certificates of candidacy for the congressional polls, by ministers seeking elective offices. This would leave a period of uncertainty in the Cabinet while waiting for replacements.

As it is, the Cabinet has not earned the reputation for being a coordinated team with a well-defined national agenda for growth. A vacuum in the interim is not going to help programs now in place--albeit lacking in central direction, thanks to the filing clerk mentality so pervasive in the Executive Office.

Also, according to the election code, there is a period before the polls in which public works expenditures have to be suspended. This inhibition would necessarily curtail the emergency employment program--a centerpiece of the government's pump-priming program designed to create incomes and stimulate economic activity in the countryside.

It is imperative, therefore, that the government should, within the period before the public works expenditures are halted, rush completion of contracts on projects.

One wonders if the Cabinet is equal to this task. At the rate names in the Cabinet are being mooted about to run in the polls, we are not confident to say that it is not being overcome by confusion and loss of priorities.

Essentially, this is the dilemma of a government that is determined to install political institutions propping a democratic system but that has no sense of architecture of statecraft.

It is a government that seems to be reacting to problems and crises all the time--a government of knee-jerk reaction, of fits and starts, it has no overarching programme of national construction, much less the men of vision to design and implement such an agenda.

President Aquino remains the central charismatic figure upon whom the government rests. This is not a desirable tendency. Once she is not at the center, the entire edifice is likely to crumble and collapse.

The underlying purpose of building a constitutional order is to create institutions which could function regardless of who is at the center and even after her departure from national leadership.

Instead, we have in the Cabinet a collection of men with narrow visions whose most important contribution to statecraft is their obsession that the President is isolated from innovative ideas and, to some extent, the masses which, in the first place, are the natural constituency of this populist government.

This state of affairs is an important debilitating handicap of this government. Perhaps, the forthcoming vacancies in the Cabinet have impressed upon the President that here, at last, is a golden opportunity to rid the Cabinet of deadwoods and rejuvenate it for the challenge of launching initiative.

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CSO: 4200/353

PHILIPPINES

EDITORIAL COMMENTS ON GOVERNMENT, NDF WAR

HK131536 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 13 Feb 87 p 4

[Editorial: "All Is Fair In War--A Dangerous Notion"]

[Text] President Aquino the other day "unsheathed the sword of war" by giving the Armed Forces the go-ahead to launch the much-awaited offensive against the New People's Army following the collapse of the 60-day ceasefire.

The ceasefire failed to address squarely the fundamental issues that are, in the first place, at the roots of insurgency. No one--and this includes both the Government and the National Democratic Front [NDF]--seriously expected that the negotiations during the truce would lead to a political settlement.

To begin with, both the government and the NDF viewed the issues brought forward in the talks from very different perspectives. They bypassed each other in approaching, for example, the issues of land reform and nationalist industrialization--the key issues on the agenda when the negotiations broke down.

The Government had in mind a moderate land reform program in which land owners would be compensated for expropriated land. On the other hand, revolutionary land reform on the Marxist model basically transfers land to the state, conceding perhaps private ownership of small farm lots. This all boils down to the fundamental question of ownership of the means of production.

Thus, it is more realistic to perceive the ceasefire as a period in which both sides tried to gain time in building up armed strength, political consolidation and winning, through propaganda, wider public support.

The emphasis by the Government on legalistic points--such as making the Constitution the pivotal issue in the continuation of the talks--did not help the search for a way to address the social issues. The Constitution need not stand on the way of exploring approaches to the basic issues. But since the ceasefire has collapsed, it is probably not useful to indulge in trying to trace the responsibility for the failure. Both sides are not entirely blameless.

What is more relevant now is to realize that in allowing the military to unleash its offensive, the government has apparently gone around to try to

mend its uneasy relationship with the Armed Forces. The military lobby for a stronger action on insurgency has gotten what it wants.

That being said, the government can now insist that the campaign does not give rise to operations which would inflict casualties on civilians or which would cause widespread human rights abuses by soldiers.

The government is actually demonstrating to the military that it is not being soft on the guerrillas and is being even-handed in its treatment of abuses by both guerrillas and soldiers.

The onus is on the Armed Forces to demonstrate that they are determined to purge their ranks of officers and soldiers who, in the past regime, committed serious human rights abuses.

They also have a responsibility in restraining troops deployed in the offensive from shooting any moving object on sight on the assumption that it is a guerrilla. The dictum that all is fair in war may work for conventional positional warfare, but applying it in guerrilla war could bring heavy political costs.

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PHILIPPINES

SAMAR REBELS TO 'WAGE WAR' AGAINST GOVERNMENT

HK140516 Hong Kong AFP in English 0508 GMT 14 Feb 87

[Text] Manila, Feb 14 (AFP)--Communist guerrillas in the large central Philippine island of Samar have rejected President Corazon Aquino's peace overtures and said they will wage war against the Manila government.

"We cannot enter into a ceasefire agreement on the local level with a government which has no full control over its military forces," said a National Democratic Front (NDF) statement issued by the Samar rebel command and received by news agencies here Saturday.

The communist-led NDF coalition represented the rebels in a 60-day ceasefire which ended Sunday and in national-level peace talks with the government.

The Samar guerrillas' declaration followed similar rejections by rebels in Mindanao, the country's second largest island, and in the north of the main island of Luzon.

The declaration further limited the chances for success of the Aquino government's campaign to attract moderate insurgent elements and isolate the hardcore communists, observers here said.

Manila began a campaign this week to open peace talks with local communist rebel chiefs after the end of the ceasefire and the collapse last month of national-level negotiations aimed at finding a political solution to the 18-year Philippine insurgency.

At the same time, Mrs Aquino also ordered the 250,000-strong Armed Forces to resume operations against the 23,000-strong communist New People's Army.

The rebels in Samar, the Philippine archipelago's third largest island, alleged that the Aquino government was engaged in a "divisive tactic" to undermine their movement.

They also charged that the government was not serious in solving the country's problem.

"We are prepared and determined to advance and pursue the just people's war--the war that will liberate the majority of the Filipino people from the bondage of repression, oppression and exploitation," the statement said.

"We do not need rehabilitation programs," the statement added, apparently referring to the government's 21 billion-peso (1.2 billion-dollar) program to attract rebels back into civilian life by offers of land, jobs and social justice.

"The Aquino government should instead rehabilitate and reorient the fascist elements in the military," it said, adding: "We do not need jobs and money either. The Aquino government should instead provide jobs for the millions of unemployed and underemployed and address the real causes of poverty."

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CSO: 4200/353

PHILIPPINES

NDF IN LUZON, VISAYAS REJECT LOCAL PEACE TALKS

HK161344 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 15 Feb 87 pp 1, 6

[Text] The National Democratic Front [NDF] in Central Luzon and in the entire Visayas yesterday rejected the government offer of local peace negotiations.

"Recent moves of the government to hold peace talks at the regional level reveal a malevolent plan directed against the revolutionary movement," NDF-Visayas said.

Earlier, the NDF local organizations in Samar, Mindanao and Southern Tagalog also rejected the holding of regional talks.

NDF-Central Luzon said the offer aims to break up the rebel movement.

NDF-Visayas said the government's proposal is a "counter-insurgency ploy pure and simple" that makes no attempt to solve the fundamental problems of society.

"It belittles the revolutionary movement with its subjective, wild and baseless conjecture that the latter is made up only of a handful of 'hardliners' while the majority are only 'social reformers,'" NDF-Visayas said.

It said the offer was "deviously" based on the wrong assumption that the conditions in the regions are different from those prevailing nationwide.

The NDF-Visayas' rejection of the talks came after a New People's Army-Cebu representative in the local ceasefire committee was killed, allegedly by military agents last Feb. 10.

No details of the killing were given in the statement.

"Through continuous surveillance, they (the military) took undue advantage (of the ceasefire) to pinpoint NDF leading cadres and hatch plans to liquidate them one by one," the NDF said. NDF-Central Luzon also denounced the massacre of 17 civilians in Lupao, Nueva Ecija, last Feb. 10.

"There can be no peace as long as the military is on the loose on the country-side, rampaging with the guns slung from their shoulders, and indiscriminately firing their firearms at helpless civilians," the NDF-Central Luzon said.

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CSO: 4200/353

PHILIPPINES

FIRST REGIONAL PEACE PANEL FORMED IN BACOLOD

HK161302 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 16 Feb 87 p 18

[Article by Correspondent Ninfa Leonardia]

[Text] Bacolod City--Despite the rebuff he got when the National Democratic Front [NDF]-Negros leaders flatly turned down an invitation to meet here over the weekend, chief government negotiator Teofisto Guingona went ahead and formed the first regional panel for peace talks with Bacolod Bishop Antonio Y. Fortich as chairman.

Guingona, who arrived here Friday to meet with Commission on Audit Personnel and Barangay Leaders, also addressed a joint meeting of four Rotary Clubs and held a conference with local media before announcing the formation of the committee for the Western Visayas region.

Emissaries sent by Fortich to the NDF leaders who had returned to their Southern Negros camp even before the end of the 60-day ceasefire period brought back word of the NDF's refusal to return to the city for the meeting.

BUSINESS DAY sources said the NDF reply was contained in two letters: one to Guingona signed by Fr. Vicente Pelobello, NDF head in Negros, Fr. Frank Fernandez [remainder indistinct].

Fortich is also chairman of the National Ceasefire Committee. Guingona commended the performance of the Bacolod prelate and said he has done a "magnificent job."

According to secretary general Alice Villadolid of the peace panel who was with the Guingona party, the Western Visayas group is the first to be formed since the dissolution of the national peace panel.

Guingona made the announcement Saturday at a meeting with civic leaders, sugar producers and government officials led by Sugar Regulatory Administration chairman Arsenio Yulo Jr., Negros Occidental Governor Daniel Lacson Jr. and Bacolod Mayor Amado Pareno Jr.

Earlier, the chief negotiator who is also COA [Commission on Audit] chairman stressed that despite the collapse of peace talks with the rebels he did not consider the dialog as a failure and is still pursuing the possibility of further talks.

"The doors may be closed," he said, "but the windows are still open."

He said the reasons for the failure of the talks were not so important as the opening of avenues for understanding and further dialog because the majority of the people still expected the talks would resume.

Many members of the New People's Army are not hardline Marxists, Guingona said, and they are still interested in pursuing peace.

It is the duty of the government, he said, to look at these people not as enemies but as fellow Filipinos, who in most cases have been victims of poverty, unemployment and injustice during the 17 years of dictatorial rule.

Guingona also said if the government, especially on the community level, would show genuine sincerity in serving the people and listening to them, the NPA will find difficulties in seeking sanctuary among the civilians. They will eventually be isolated "like fish in a waterless sea," he added.

On the threat of communism and its desire for recognition as a political party, he said other countries all over the world have recognized it and it is not evil per se.

The recent agitation against it, Guingona said, was being stirred up by the people who belong to the past regime and are now hiding behind the facade of fighting communism.

On the role of former Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile in the anticomunism campaign, he said the 17 years of martial law had brainwashed the military on the idea that the communist is its enemy, that communism is evil and that the only solution to the NPA problem is armed struggle.

The Marcos philosophy, he said, was to shoot, kill, demolish and erase communists from the face of the earth. Ernile, he said, was part and parcel of that as an implementor of martial law.

The past regime distorted and prostituted the values of the military so that its loyalty was not to the constitution but to the distorted idea of its commander in chief from whom it enjoyed doleouts and favors.

On the condition for further talks with the rebels, Guingona said there must first be a resolution of the arms issue to make sure that weapons are no longer used against brother Filipinos.

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CSO: 4200/353

PHILIPPINES

GENERAL ON FEARS OF RENEWED FIGHTING IN SOUTH

HK171511 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 17 Feb 87 p 20

[Text] Hostilities may break out again in the South, the Southern Command (Southcom) said yesterday, following reports that the New People's Army (NPA) in at least two regions in Mindanao were preparing for war and were about to conduct simultaneous attacks with Muslim separatist forces against the government.

Brig. Gen. Cesar Tapia, Southcom chief, told newsmen that Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) leader Hashim Salamat has been making "belligerent statements" about not participating in any peace talks in the south and the probability of linking up with the NPA to fight the government.

"We are alarmed by Salamat's recent statements," Tapia said. "We will continue to deal with him peacefully but as a military commander, I will have to use firepower against him, including air and artillery support, to augment our land troops in the South," he warned.

Tapia said since the ceasefire with government ended last Feb 8, the NPA forces in the South have been launching heavy attacks against the military particularly in Regions X (northern Mindanao) and XI (South Mindanao).

He cited a recent incident in Sibulan, Sta. Cruz, Davao where about 100 NPA guerrillas reportedly attacked a military detachment, engaged forces in a firefight and ambushed PC [Philippine Constabulary] troopers attempting to reinforce the detachment.

"They are using the same old tactics," Tapia observed. "They hit a detachment, wait around for awhile, then ambush reinforcing elements."

Tapia said the regional ceasefire efforts in Mindanao "are still holding precariously."

He, however, doubted if regional ceasefires in the south would succeed due to the newed HPA hostilities and the "belligerent statements of Salamat."

Tapia was apprehensive over the "impressive strength" of the MILF which claimed that during the last consultative meeting of the MILF in Darapanan, Maguindanao, "those who attended submitted for registration about 40,000 firearms."

The Southcom chief, however, pointed out that most of those who attended the Darapanan meeting were civilians.

He noted that at most, the MILF has some 3,000 to 4,000 regulars in its fighting force.

He did not discount, however, the possibility that the MILF may have acquired new shipments of fire arms recently.

Tapia added that the Moro National Liberation Front under Nur Misuari may have been "appeased" for the time being by the national leadership and would therefore, probably not attempt anything in the southern region.

"The MILF is the problem," Tapia noted. "We have monitored that their leadership was represented in a recent CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]/NPA conference in the South.

The MILF and the NPA may not join forces actually, but we expect that they will conduct simultaneous attacks against government forces to confuse and divide us," he said.

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CSO: 4200/353

PHILIPPINES

EDITORIAL FAVORS REGIONAL PEACE TALKS

HK171515 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 17 Feb 87 p 6

[Editorial: "Regional Peace Talks"]

[Text] The move of the government to initiate peace talks on the local level is not necessarily a tactic to divide and conquer the rebels. The first place, to succeed in making peace is a victory for all, not only for the government. Secondly, there are differences among the rebels of the various regions because of the different conditions.

A rising has a very good chance of being unified if there is a repressive government which has no compunction in violating human rights and allowing its top officials to indulge in corrupt practices. In that case the movement will not only be unified, it will also be supported by the people. But if the national government champions the cause of the poor and protects the constitutional liberties, then a rebellion is in danger of extinction, and if its leaders continue to be recalcitrant, the perceptions of the rebel leaders will vary from one region to the other. We may as well add that in this country, an alien ideology alone cannot attract large groups of people to the rebel standard.

The principle problem of the rebellion is its ideological feature. Initially, people join up because of government repression or because of hopelessness about a given situation. But after a time, they are led into an ideology which runs contrary to their values and that marks the beginning of disenchantment.

The biggest mistake the government can make under the present circumstances is to rely heavily on violent methods to end the rebellion. That approach will be self-defeating and will put the administration on the defensive before the bar of public opinion.

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CSO: 4200/353

PHILIPPINES

AQUINO SEEKS CHURCH'S AID IN RENEWING PEACE TALKS

HK171549 Hong Kong AFP in English 1528 GMT 17 Feb 87

[By Cecil Morella]

[Text] Manila, Feb 17 (AFP)--The Philippine Armed Forces came under fire Tuesday for the alleged massacre of civilians in a northern province as the death toll from a renewed offensive by communist rebels rose to 49.

Communist New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas held an entire village hostage and killed nine people during the past seven days of the offensive, the paramilitary constabulary and official reports here said. The figures brought to at least 49 the number of people killed since President Corazon Aquino's efforts to seek a negotiated peace collapsed with the end of a 60-day cease-fire on February 8, officials said.

Mrs. Aquino, who declared war on the 23,000-strong insurgent army last week, enlisted the help of the influential Roman Catholic Church Tuesday in efforts to convince the rebels to return to the negotiating table, Bishop Antonio Fortich said. Bishop Fortich, who earlier headed a joint body which monitored the truce, was named last week as the head of a local government negotiating panel in the insurgency-wracked central island of Negros. He told reporters Mrs. Aquino requested the church's help in a meeting Tuesday.

Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos Tuesday ordered six Army officers and 70 soldiers involved in the alleged massacre of civilians in a northern province February 9 to be placed "under restriction within camp limits."

Nueva Ecija Governor Emmanuel Santos reported to Mrs. Aquino Tuesday that soldiers had slaughtered eight civilians at a village near Lupao town in Nueva Ecija Province on February 9 as they battled an NPA band. Seventeen civilians died "in the course or as a result" of the February 9 clash, and "positive evidence shows the death of eight residents of the (village) through the hand of some soldiers," Mr. Santos said in his report.

Mrs. Aquino had earlier ordered a thorough investigation of the incident, and Gen. Ramos also ordered a military probe team Tuesday to finish its report on the incident in seven days, military spokesmen said.

Most of the insurgency-related incidents reported Tuesday occurred Monday, two days after the NPA high command vowed to hit "all enemy" units across the country.

Some 120 NPA rebels held residents of a village in the northern province of Isabela hostage after killing the village headman Monday, the paramilitary Constabulary said here. Government troops later gave chase, they added.

Two constables were killed by NPA guerrillas Monday, one in Santa Cruz town northwest of Manila, and the other in the eastern town of Labo.

Two policemen were killed Monday, one shot in his home by rebels in the eastern town of Pili, and the other killed while standing in front of a store in the central Philippine city of Iloilo, Constabulary spokesmen said.

Another village headman was shot dead Monday by four guerrillas at his home in Osias Town southeast of here, while his wife was wounded by stray bullets, they added.

The official PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY said NPA rebels posing as soldiers had executed three civilians last week near Gamu Town, in Isabela.

Influential Manila Archbishop Jaime Cardinal Sin has said he would support military action against communist insurgents now that the truce has ended, his spokesman said here Tuesday.

"After compassion, justice should be dispensed," spokesman Felix Bautista quoted the cardinal as saying.

In a related development, Gen. Ramos said 10 officers and [words indistinct] will undergo pre-trial investigation preparatory to court-martial proceedings for their alleged involvement in a failed military uprising last month.

The 32 soldiers will be investigated for taking two superior officers hostage and for the takeover of an air force strike wing's headquarters south of Manila January 27, a military press statement said.

Meanwhile, supporters of deposed president Ferdinand Marcos called on the government Tuesday to allow him to return from exile in Hawaii and represent them in court as they heard rebellion charges against them in connection with the failed uprising.

"We are calling on the government of Cory (Mrs. Aquino) to allow president Marcos to return so that he could become our lawyer," said commercial model Annie Ferrer, one of the 119 civilians charged for allegedly giving material and moral aid to the rebel troops who seized a television station.

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PHILIPPINES

MUSLIM LEADERS FAIL TO REACH AGREEMENT OVER AUTONOMY

HK170839 Hong Kong AFP in English 0831 GMT 17 Feb 87

[Text] Manila, Feb 17 (AFP)--Moslem leaders failed to reach agreement at a meeting here Tuesday over the granting of autonomy to Moslem-populated areas of the southern Philippines and government negotiations with Moslem rebel groups.

Participants in the meeting, which brought together prominent members of non-armed Moslem groups and government officials, were quick to agree that more Moslem representation was needed in government and they proposed several names in both pro-administration and opposition groups. However, during a free-wheeling discussion on talks with Moslem insurgent groups for the granting of autonomy to Moslem-populated provinces in the south, many of the conservative leaders admitted that they had difficult reconciling the demands of the rebels with government positions.

They expressed unanimity that the government should negotiate with only one group representing Moslem separatists, but could not agree on how the three rival Moslem separatist groups could unite under one banner.

The Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), the main separatist group headed by Nur Kisuari, is demanding that autonomy be granted to 13 southern provinces, but the government is sticking to a constitutional provision of autonomy only for provinces where Moslems are in the majority.

The government and the MNLF are due to begin a second round of talks on February 19, but two breakaway factions of the MNLF, the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) and the MNLF Reformists are demanding that the government negotiate with them as well.

The MNLF has expressed willingness to accommodate the two other factions in the talks but has demanded that it be recognized as the sole representative of the Moslems in the south.

Minister of Moslem Affairs Candau Muarip admitted that he was not involved in the talks between the government and the MNLF but said that if the MNLF could put up a draft mechanism for the granting of autonomy, President Corazon Aquino could pre-empt congress and approve the draft before it convenes.

But Domocao Alonto, one of the three Moslem representatives on the Constitutional Commission which drafted the new charter, said that the document stripped Mrs Aquino of such powers and insisted that the Constitution gave government enough "maneuverability" to deal with the autonomy problem.

Abdul Khayr Alonto, secretary-general of the Moslem Federal Party, also warned that the Moslem community "fears another Lebanon" in the southern Philippines if the three rival groups failed to get together for joint negotiations with government.

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PHILIPPINES

EDITORIAL VOICES CONCERN OVER LUPAO MASSACRE

HK171551 Manila MANILA CHRONICLE in English 17 Feb 87 p 9

[Editorial: "Aborting a My Lai in Nueva Ecija"]

[Text] Among the factors that greatly eroded American credibility in the Vietnam war and turned public opinion against continuing American involvement was the incident of atrocities perpetrated by the American marines against civilians. Villages would be identified as targets for bombing and assault on the assumption that these were Vietcong encampments. In the aftermath of seige, it would turn out that the victims were non-combatants--pigs, chickens, children, old men and women, and simple farmers or pregnant women. The most notorious of those incidents was the My Lai massacre, in which almost all the victims were established civilians.

The Vietnamese carnage should be a warning to the current insurgency drive. During the dictatorship, there were incidents of strafing, burning of villages, raids and execution of civilians. The military then developed a readiness to tag casualties as "terrorists" or "communist insurgents." At times there would be an attempt at candor to palliate public sentiment by the simple expedience of admitting "errors." It may not entirely be incorrect to suppose that these incidents involving the reckless use of arms in an otherwise legitimate exercise, such as an operation against insurgents, was responsible for the pace in the growth of the rebels.

If anything should distinguish the present government from the previous administration, as well as liberate itself from the growing suspicion that its insurgency drive is being manipulated by American advisers, it should be scrupulousness in handling the anti-insurgency campaign. Already, the government's track record has been tarnished by such unresolved human rights violations as the Olalia murder and the Mendiola massacre. And now it has to face the issue that has been raised by the Lupao massacre.

Of course, there is no settled view yet on the incident in Lupao. The village, according to the report of CHRONICLE staff members based on an ocular inspection, consists of about 40 houses and is far from the town center of Nueva Ecija. It is possible that Lupao is a passage for insurgents, just as it could be for the military during reconnaissance patrols.

But insofar as the facts are known, certain significant aspects cannot be ignored. The first is that according to the initial military report, the casualties were rebels and they died during an exchange of firing. The initial uneasiness concerning the incident was raised by the facts that surfaced in the course of a cursory investigation. Most of the victims, it turned out, were civilians, and what a military officer had at first identified as a rebel amazon, was actually an 80-year-old woman.

Other data tend to increase the public's uneasiness and deep concern. Some witnesses claim that the casualties were not victims of the cross fire, rather, they were already fleeing after the exchange of fire, but were made to sit under a tree and then executed. Recklessness is evident in the case of a child who was saved only because a mother collapsed over him after she was felled down. There are military sources who even confirm that there was more to the carnage than was initially reported by the officer-in-charge in Nueva Ecija.

Contradictions in the reports are enough to render the initial military version open to suspicion. The fact that no firearms were recovered from the victims appears to indicate that they were non-combatants.

A probe has been ordered by the Armed Forces chief of staff himself and the assurance has been given that there will be no whitewash. This is not enough to settle the issue. In the bureaucracy, the best way to kill a proposal is to assign it to a committee for further study, and the usual method employed in allowing bureaucrats to avoid public embarrassment is to have a case against him investigated while he is allowed a very quiet but gracious exit from the service.

The public has grown inured to investigations that, so the promises, will be pursued "at whatever cost," but about which nothing is heard again. This is true of the Manila Hotel putsch, the coup attempts, the Olalia murder. And of course we are also reminded of the death of a witness in the smuggling case in Pampanga which Gen. Renato de Viula caused to be investigated "without fear or favor."

The insurgency campaign cannot be supported by the alternation of barbarity and the ritual of investigations. No less than a credible prosecution of the perpetrators of abuses against the civilian population can convince the nation that the present insurgency drive is not another mock-up of the Government to get itself established at all cost.

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PHILIPPINES

INQUIRER EDITORIAL ON LUPAO MASSACRE

HK191231 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 19 Feb 87 p 4

[Editorial: "Fighting Insurgents"]

[Text] The body of evidence is growing to show that several civilians in Barangay Namulandayan, Lupao, Nueva Ecija, were in fact massacred by Army troopers, apparently maddened by the killing of their officer. Testimonies from various quarters now tend to contradict any earlier statement attributed to the military headquarters that all the civilian fatalities had been caught in the crossfire. To be sure, the incident still has to be investigated thoroughly. And while in the end it may be proved that government soldiers actually gunned down the villagers, still the responsibility for the death of civilians belongs not to the troopers alone. What were New People's Army [NPA] guerrillas doing in the village in the first place? Why did they open fire on the soldiers when the rebels knew full well that doing so would only expose their "hosts" to danger--and, as it turned out, to mayhem?

But even as the investigation into the Namulandayan massacre is going on, no less than Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen Fidel Ramos has publicly complained that the government is asking the military to fight communist insurgents "with one hand and one leg tied behind (its) back." News accounts failed to elaborate on just what the general meant specifically. All that we've gathered is that he uttered the remark probably in reaction to earlier reports that certain powerful figures in the Aquino administration wanted him out of Camp Aguinaldo--and "demoted upwards" as the country's ambassador to Washington. While the President has already stated that she does not plan to replace Ramos for at least the next three years, the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief's criticism of the government's overall policy on the communist-inspired insurgency should finally jolt the civilian authorities into giving the matter a long, hard look.

No army on earth can be expected to wage a war--and win--if the orders and policy guidelines it gets are ambiguous. In a guerrilla war, especially, the government and its armed forces must at least come to an understanding of how it is to be waged. The civilian authorities must share the foot-soldier's conviction that there's a determined adversary in our midst who will resort to every tactic to achieve its goal. In our case, the government's enemy is a

particularly cunning one who, because its network has been given the opportunity to flourish, can operate on several fronts simultaneously. In the countryside it has a full-blown army, commanded by highly motivated cadres. In the urban areas, it operates a wide array of fronts that in the democratic space of the past 11 months or so have been permitted to function openly, under the protection of a government that's been trying its best to appear as the antithesis of the deposed dictatorship. The observer is often suspected to think that the Aquino administration is still unable to distinguish its allies from its enemies.

On the other hand, the habits that the military has developed over 14 years of martial law under Marcos are apparently hard to break. The Jan. 22 incident at Mendiola and, if proven to be true, the killing of villagers in Nueva Ecija are but examples of the kind of ruthlessness that AFP troopers are capable of. And reining in this potential for viciousness will take all the re-education and reorientation that the government has the capacity for. The highest public official of the land can go on endlessly to warn soldiers that they'll be punished if they commit human rights violations. But for as long as it does not exercise indisputable control over the entire military, it will not be able to prevent future excesses.

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PHILIPPINES

P500 MILLION AUTHORIZED FOR 1985 SUGAR CROP

HK111333 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 10 Feb 87 p 3

[Article by correspondent Nimfa Leonardia]

[Text] Bacolod City--President Aquino signed an executive order Friday authorizing the release of almost P500 million to pay sugar producers for their 1984-85 crop.

This was announced here yesterday by Negros Occidental Gov Daniel Lacson Jr who said the information was relayed to him by the office of Finance Minister Jaime V. Ongpin.

Sugar planters can expect to get their money as soon as possible, probably this week, Lacson said.

The amount is for sugar delivered by planters to the National Sugar Trading Corp [Nasutra] but which has been reported missing and has so far not been accounted for.

The nonpayment by the government elicited complaints from sugar producers who said they had failed to pay their bank loans and incurred staggering interest and penalty charges.

Lacson, who had been making representations with both President Aquino and the Finance Ministry since last year, said the President has also ordered the release of the amount and its immediate transfer to Nasutra in the same executive order.

Lacson also told BUSINESS DAY that the Sugar Regulatory Administration has recommended the inclusion in the 1987 budget of a further P500-million item to cover interest payments and penalties of sugar planters for bank loans which became overdue during the 1984-85 crop year.

He said this measure would constitute a form of loan condonation for the planters, considering their payment period had lapsed through no fault of their own.

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PHILIPPINES

LAND REFORM PROGRAM MAY REQUIRE NEW TAXES

HK111245 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 11 Feb 87 p 2

[Article by reporter Daniel C. Yu]

[Text] The government may be compelled to impose new tax measures if it fails to get foreign financing to support its P36-billion land reform program, Finance Minister Jaime V. Ongpin said yesterday.

Also, failure to get low-cost loans from abroad would slacken the program's pace, he added.

"We will not be able to accelerate the program without external financing but even without it, we are committed to (the program), whether the money is available or not," Ongpin said.

He said absence of foreign funding would force the government to finance the expanded land reform program from the budget. Considering budgetary difficulties, the amount that would be allotted would not be enough to accelerate the program as intended, he added.

A high-ranking government source said that because of the big amount needed, the government may have to double the present taxation level to support the land reform program if no foreign financing comes.

Ongpin said, "It could take the government decades" to finance the program without foreign money.

He said that under the revised program farmers who will acquire lands will be charged only a nominal amount if the government can get foreign loans payable in, say, 30 years with an annual interest of only 3 percent.

"The amount that the new landowners will have to pay every month will be probably even less than half a sack of palay," Ongpin said. "We do not think it is a burden to them, and the program is designed in such a way that they will not be abandoned after they get the land."

Under the previous program, of the old government, farm tenants were given land titles and nothing else, which is why it failed, Ongpin said.

Under the new program the new farmer-landowners will be provided with crop financing, farming inputs and extension services so that the land will be productive, he said.

"In fact, of that P36 billion, P16 billion alone is for the cost of crop financing and extension services," he said. The program is really designed to make them make that land productive, whereas in the old program they were just being given titles," he said.

About 557,000 hectares of rice and corn lands under phase A of the revised program and 936,000 hectares of abandoned, foreclosed or sequestered lands under phase B will be disposed of over three years, according to the plan.

Thereafter, the government will direct its attention to some 3.5 million hectares of landed estates and other lands not covered by phases A and B which will come under land reform.

A fourth phase of the program covers public lands and public resources which will also eventually come under the comprehensive land reform program.

The program revolves around the concept of "just compensation and affordability," Economic Planning Minister Solita C. Monsod said.

She said both considerations could be fulfilled if the government could get the needed amount of soft foreign loans.

Landholders who will sell their properties must be paid a just price and also the farmer-tenants must be able to afford paying for the lands acquired under the program, she said.

Monsod and Ongpin rejected outright confiscation of lands as proposed by the radical Kilusang Magbubukid ng Pilipinas [Peasant Movement of the Philippines].

Ongpin said implementing the land reform program is urgently needed but the program can only be viable if financing is available.

The program's financing has been proposed to the Consultative Group of foreign creditor governments and multilateral financial institutions led by the World Bank. The group has decided to discuss the proposal during the meeting in April that will coincide with the annual conference of the Asian Development Bank, in Tokyo.

Ongpin yesterday said the European banks in the advisory committee would not be available on Feb. 23 because they had committed to attend a Baker Initiative conference in Frankfurt, sponsored by Dresdner Bank.

He also cited there would be talks between South Africa and banks in the committee during the same week.

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CSO: 4200/353

PHILIPPINES

ECONOMIC IMPROVEMENT REPORTED IN 4TH QUARTER

HK170247 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 14 Feb 87 p 25

[Text] The country's economy showed further improvements during the fourth quarter of the year as shown by various preliminary figures of the Central Bank [CB], CB Governor Jose B. Fernandez Jr. reported yesterday.

A \$500 million balance of payments surplus was registered during the fourth quarter of the year because of various factors like surpluses in the current accounts and non-monetary capital due to inflows of long-term loans, he said.

Considering that a BOP surplus of \$720 million had been recorded during the first three quarters of the year, total BOP surplus at the end of the year amounted to \$1.22 billion.

Fernandez also said that gross official reserves hit \$2.45 billion as of the end of the year, which was higher than the \$2.4 billion target.

Interest rates continued their decline during the fourth quarter of the year, and reserves of the financial system also improved due to the building up of reserves by the CB.

The budget deficit of the national government amounted to only P26.1 billion, which was lower than the projected P27.9 billion for the whole year.

The country also received external net financing which financed a big chunk of the deficit.

Prices increased by 3.4 percent during the fourth quarter but the government was not very worried about this, he added.

The industrial sector grew by 3.2 percent during the fourth quarter compared to fourth quarter in 1985.

The construction sector also grew by 14.8 percent even if a 23.8 percent drop was registered for the whole year.

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CSO: 4200/353

PHILIPPINES

BUSINESS COMMUNITY BACKS TOUGHER DEBT STANCE

HK170249 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 14 Feb 87 p 25

[Article by Juanito C. Concepcion]

[Text] The business community has banded together and has thrown its collective support to the efforts being exerted by the government to get a debt restructuring accord from creditor banks that would best protect and promote the country's economic interests.

Various business and professional groups which endorsed the bargaining position being espoused by the government panel also expressed its displeasure and concern over the treatment reportedly accorded by Citibank officials to the government negotiating panel during the first round of talks in New York in late October and early November last year.

The business and professional groups which have, so far, endorsed the government's efforts to get a debt restructuring accord that would best promote national interests included the Makati Business Club [MBC], Management Association of the Philippines, Financial Executives Institute of the Philippines and the Bishops-Businessmen's Conference.

Other groups which expressed their endorsement of the government negotiating stance consisted of the Bankers Association of the Philippines, Chamber of Thrift Banks, Philippine Insurers Club and Philippine Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

The Philippines Chamber of Commerce and Industry [PCCI] is also set to issue next week a statement calling on Citibank Manila to demonstrate in specific and concrete terms its contribution to efforts to achieve economic recovery and progress in the country, PCCI president Aurelio Periquet said yesterday.

A number of these groups, according to sources, have circularized memoranda to their member individuals and companies enjoining them to support the government's stance to strike a debt restructuring accord with creditor banks that will promote national interests.

The Makati Business Club, for instance, urged Citibank and other creditor banks of the Philippines to take a more flexible approach in developing a restructuring scheme that would promote the long-term interests of both the country and its creditors if conditions of the agreement would enable the Philippines to sustain a full economic recovery program.

The advisory board also advised MBC members to "monitor stance (of all members) during the negotiations with creditor banks with whom they do business and use their influence and help advance national interests in these negotiations which are critical to the long-term social and economic progress in this country."

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CSO: 4200/353

PHILIPPINES

LAND REFORM TO COVER MILITARY LANDS

HK161304 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 16 Feb 87 pp 1, 10

[Article by Tony Bergonia]

[Text] The land reform program will cover, not only areas planted to sugar-cane and coconut but also "unnecessary" military reservations, a top official of the Agrarian Reform Ministry said yesterday.

Gerardo Bulatao, acting chief of ministry's planning division, said the inclusion of military lands will form part of the government's land reform.

He did not say where these military reservations are located but added that details of the plan are now under study.

Bulataeo also said the government intends to expropriate lands that have been idle or abandoned for the past two years.

"Since the expropriation code was passed in 1963, the government has not expropriated any land," he said.

Ministry records showed that idle lands that can still be distributed to deserving farmers cover a total area of 189,000 hectares.

The government needs to spend about P4.7 billion to distribute these lands in three years, Bulatao said.

The ministry reckons that if each farmer is given three hectares, some 63,000 farmers stand to benefit from the program. The number of beneficiaries doubles if each beneficiary gets only 1.5 hectares each.

Bulatao said the government is studying the possibility of reducing land rents under the 60-30-10 sharing arrangement.

He said the rent reduction plan will first be implemented in Negros, most likely in May.

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CSO: 4200/353

PHILIPPINES

OVERSEAS JOB CONTRACTS UP 6.5 PERCENT IN 1986

HK171521 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 17 Feb 87 p 11

[Text] The Philippine Overseas Employment Administration (POEA) processed 414,461 employment contracts last year, up 6.5 percent from 389,200 in 1985, latest POEA data indicate.

Deployed were 378,214 workers, for a deployment rate of 91.25 percent, as compared to 372,784 in 1985 with a deployment rate of 95.78 percent, the data show.

The record year for overseas employment is 1983, when 421,207 contracts were processed. In 1984 the POEA processed 425,081 contracts.

The Middle East accounted for 62.51 percent of the hirings last year, but deployment there decreased 6.87 percent to 236,434 from 253,867 in 1985. The Asian region accounted for 19.18 percent of the hirings, with deployments there rising 37.28 percent to 72,536 from 52,838 in 1985.

Deployments to the Americas rose 7.73 percent to 4,042 from 3,752 in 1985; to Europe, 3,693, down 9.2 percent from 4,067; and to the Trust Territories, 3,885, up 27.8 percent from 3,040, with Saipan accounting for 82.06 percent.

Oceania and Africa comprised less than 1 percent of the market. Deployed to Oceania were 1,080 workers, up 13.33 percent from 953 in 1985, with Papua New Guinea hiring 925. Deployments to Africa decreased 6.58 percent to 1,847 from 1,977 in 1985.

The biggest employer of overseas Filipinos was Saudi Arabia with 164,832 workers deployed last year, comprising 43.58 percent of the total. Hong Kong accounted for 6.77 percent with 25,594, Japan 6.5 percent with 24,571, Kuwait 6.05 percent with 22,888, and the United Arab Emirates 5.43 percent with 20,528.

For construction workers the POEA processed 39,545 employment contracts, down 6.29 percent from 42,200 in 1985. Processed contracts for other types of workers rose 17.88 percent to 149,969 from 127,215; these included contracts for workers in services, operations and maintenance, medical and other professional/technical fields.

Such a shift in demand has arisen from changes in priorities of the employing countries and from competition with other labor exporting nations in the supply of unskilled and semi-skilled manpower.

Deployment of new hires for land-based jobs increased 6.14 percent to 170,705 last year from 160,815 in 1985, according to the POEA data. Rehires decreased 4.3 percent to 152,812 from 159,679. These figures perhaps also reflect the shift in demand.

Seamen deployed last year numbered 54,697, up 4.6 percent from 52,290 in 1985 and accounting for 14.46 percent of the total deployment last year.

Overseas Contract Workers

	1981		
	Processed	Deployed	Returning
Total	425,081	350,982	124,140
A. Land Based	371,065	300,378	177,263
1. New Hires	206,145	133,494	
Construction contractors	57,134		
Non-construction agencies	141,314		
Govt placement office	7,697		
2. Rehires	164,920	166,884	
B. Sea Based	54,016	50,604	8,877
	1985		
	Processed	Deployed	Returning
Total	389,200	372,784	77,604
A. Land Based	337,754	320,494	75,573
1. New Hires	180,946	160,815	
Construction contractors	42,200		
Non-construction agencies	127,215		
Govt placement office	11,530		
2. Rehires	156,809	159,679	
B. Sea Based	51,446	52,290	2,034
	1986		
	Processed	Deployed	Returning
Total	414,461	378,214	64,725
A. Land Based	357,687	323,517	64,240

1986 (con't)

	Processed	Deployed	Returning
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1. New Hires	198,567	170,705	
Construction contractors	39,545		
Non-construction agencies	149,969		
Govt placement office	9,053		
2. Rehires	159,120	152,812	
B. Sea Based	56,774	54,697	485

Source: Philippine Overseas Employment Administration

/6662

CSO: 4200/353

PHILIPPINES

GNP GROWTH TARGET FOR 1987-92 REVISED DOWNWARD

HK181413 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 18 Feb 87 p 21

[Text] The Philippine Government has revised downward its gross national product (GNP) growth target for the period 1987-92 to an average annual 6.2 percent from 6.8 percent, the National Economic Development Authority (NEDA) said.

NEDA said in a report the initial projections for its six-year economic program were revised in keeping with minimal GNP growth of 0.1 percent last year, the impact of import liberalization and resurgent oil prices.

It said further refinements are needed to include oil price adjustments.

Oil price increases are expected to increase inflation and U.S. dollar imports and reduce imports by volume, investment and real GNP growth, NEDA said.

It said the inflation rate was projected to hit eight percent in 1987, up from the plan's estimate of 5.2 and compared with an advance estimate of 0.8 percent for 1986.

The inflation rate is expected to touch a high of 9.9 percent in 1987 and average nine during the six-year period, against an estimated 7.6 in the earlier plan.

The revised plan forecasts a budget deficit of 1.5 percent of GNP, up from 1.4 percent in the original plan.

Exports are expected to grow at an average annual 12.4 percent during 1987-92 compared with an original estimate of 14.1 percent. The volume of imports is seen growing 12.2 percent against an original 14.8 percent.

It said government revenues would also decrease due to lower GNP levels, and are expected to grow by an average annual 14.4 against an originally projected 15 percent.

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CSO: 4200/353

PHILIPPINES

NEDA CHIEF SAYS GNP GOALS 'UNCHANGED'

HK201321 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 20 Feb 87 p 3

[Text] Official targets for the gross national product (GNP, the total output of goods and services), investments and government revenues for this year and over the 1987-1992 period remain the same, contrary to news reports, the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) said in a statement yesterday.

It said published reports of "scaled down" projections as compared to targets in the medium-term development plan were "just one set of projections out of several hundreds worked out" by the NEDA staff.

Published news reports late last week said the NEDA had lowered its projections of the average growth of the GNP from 6.8 percent to 6.2 percent for 1987 to 1992 to take into account advance estimates of the 1986 national income accounts preliminary estimates of the balance of payments for last year and revised revenue targets.

They also said the export target had been raised for this year but lowered for 1988 to 1992 while targets for imports were lowered for the whole period.

The NEDA yesterday said this particular set of projections did exclude projected oil price movements, as mentioned in the news reports but added that the figures were based on computer simulations done in early January and should not be taken as official targets.

It said the reported figures were "based on grossly outdated assumptions regarding world inflation, import and export dollar price indices and fiscal variables, among others."

The NEDA statement also pointed out that a distinction should have been made between forecast figures and targets. It said forecasts assume no changes in the policy environment while targets are premised on the introduction of policy initiatives that support the growth targets.

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CSO: 4200/353

PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

1988 TRADE EARNINGS PROJECTION--Trade and industry secretary Jose Concepcion Jr. yesterday said the country's earnings from trade will reach \$8 billion in 1988, roughly \$1.8 billion more than this year's projected income of 6.2 billion. Concepcion said his department was "targeting" about 20 foreign countries with which the Philippines could expand trade relations, including Hong Kong. He said his office has identified 178 products that can be exported to Hong Kong and earn \$12.8 billion [figure as published]. On the whole, Hong Kong offers an annual trade of \$190 million, he said. Concepcion said he had mobilized commercial attaches to coordinate closely with foreign businessmen and learn about their import needs and volume requirements. "If we can do this in 20 countries, we may realize some \$8 billion in 1988," he said. Concepcion also said there was a 37 percent increase in foreign investments in 1986, from 387 to 1985. Last January, about 70 projects were approved by the Board of Investments with "substantial equity," he added. [Text] [Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 17 Feb 87 p 11 HK] /6662

'REBELS' KILL THREE--In Tuguegarao, Cagayan, communist rebels identifying themselves as soldiers executed Wednesday last week three civilians in Gamu, Isabela, when they failed to find firearms and ammunition. A belated report reaching Camp (Aduro) identified the victims as (Gerosito Caria), businessman Quintin Uy, and barangay captain William Bartolome. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 17 Feb 87 HK] /6662

ASEAN 'COMMON MARKET' PROPOSAL--Manila, Feb 11 (AFP)--Vice President Salvador Laurel said here Wednesday that the Philippines was still in favor of a proposal to form a European-type common market in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). But Mr. Laurel, who is also foreign minister, admitted that objections by other ASEAN members would make it hard to push the idea in the six-nation group, which is scheduled to hold a summit here in December. "We would like that, but of course we always go by consensus," Mr. Laurel told AGENCIE FRANCE-PRESSE when asked about recent reservations aired by ASEAN members Indonesia, Singapore and Brunei on a European-type common market. "If two don't want it, it would be difficult," he said when asked if the Philippines would press for the proposal's inclusion in the summit agenda. The 20-year-old ASEAN, which also includes Thailand and Malaysia, requires consensus for any undertaking. Unlike the European Community, its members are scattered and vary widely in land area, population and economic development. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0841 GMT 11 Feb 87 HK] /6662

22 REBELS, 15 SOLDIERS KILLED--Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos reported that 22 rebels and 15 government troopers were killed in an accrued 17 violent incidents involving communist guerrillas in the past three days. Ramos was interviewed on the program Straight from the Shoulder. He said the average number of people killed in a single period was the same as the figure at the height of insurgency hostilities in 1985. Ramos added that the present ratio of casualties was 2 rebels for every government trooper killed. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 13 Feb 87 HK] /6662

'SLIGHT' DROP IN MINERAL PRODUCTION--Mineral production last year declined slightly in value by 0.38 percent to P20.9 billion from P20.98 billion in 1985, the Bureau of Mines and Geo-sciences reported yesterday. The bureau attributed the decrease in earnings to generally dull performance of most mines during the year, including the closure or non-operation of some mining companies. Metallic minerals accounted for P14.69 billion or 70 percent of the total mineral output. Only the gold sector managed increases in volume and value. Gold volume went up 8.65 percent to 34,922 kilograms from 33.63 and its value jumped 34.34 percent to P8.18 billion from P6.09 billion. The gains were attributed to increased production by small miners which contributed 11,285 kilograms worth P2.71 billion. Exports of gold totaled 35,081 kilograms, up 9.42 percent from 32,061 in 1985. Export earnings increased 22.83 percent to \$404.67 million from \$329.46 million. Silver output decreased 0.47 percent in volume and 4.22 percent in value, but exports of the metal increased 11.21 percent in volume and earned \$9.61 million, up 73.5 percent from \$5.54 million in 1985. Copper production dropped in volume by 4.88 percent but improved in value by 0.71 percent. [Text] [Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 13 Feb 87 p 2 HK] /6662

FUNDS NEEDED FOR INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS--Manila, Feb 13 (AFP)--The Philippines will need 12.56 billion dollars for infrastructure projects in the next six years, including 3.34 billion dollars that would have to be obtained from foreign loans, the Public Works Ministry said here Friday. The ministry would need 65.7 billion pesos (3.2 billion dollars)--or 10.9 billion (531 million dollars) annually--and the rest would go to other government agencies, ministry spokesmen told AGENCIE FRANCE-PRESSE. The government could only generate 189 billion pesos (9.21 billion dollars) or 73.5 percent of the six-year requirement from internal revenue and borrowing, leaving a 68.6 billion-peso (3.34 billion dollar) gap which would have to be covered with foreign loans. Of the foreign funding, 11.2 billion pesos (546 million dollars) would go to highway construction, 2.3 billion pesos (11.2 million dollars) to flood control and 1.7 billion pesos (82.9 million dollars) to rural water supplies, the ministry said. Another 1.5 billion pesos (73.1 million dollars), would go to ports and 500 million pesos (24.4 million dollars) for urban community projects, the ministry added. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 1534 GMT 13 Feb 87 HK] /6662

AFP RESIGNATIONS OVER INSURGENCY ISSUE--Some 30 middle-echelon officers of the New Armed Forces who took part in last Wednesday's dialogue-seminar in Camp Aguinaldo were reported to have submitted their resignation in protest over the way the civil government is handling the insurgency problem. Sources said the 30 were led by a lieutenant colonel son of a retired Constabulary brigadier general. Originally, 64 officers were reportedly set to resign but 34

of them changed their minds after Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, New Armed Forces chief of staff, asked them to think twice before making their decision. The resignations were reportedly submitted the day after President Aquino spoke before 450 officers (ranks from lieutenant colonel to majors who are battalion and provincial commanders) and gave orders to the military to resume punitive operations against the communist New People's Army following the collapse of the peace talks. [Text] [Manila MANLILA BULLETIN in English 14 Feb 87 pp 1, 11 HK] /6662

DIALOGUE BETWEEN AQUINO, OFFICERS--Defense Minister Rafael Ileto says the recent dialogue between President Aquino and military officers has bolstered the later's morale. As a result of the dialogue, Ileto said, the military will now pursue its renewed campaign against the dissidents with regained confidence and vigor. Earlier, President Aquino met with some 20 officers in an hour-long exchange of views in Malacanang. Two days later, she talked with middle-grade officers attending a similar dialogue at Camp Aguinaldo. During these periods of dialogue with the military, Ileto said, the pace was unprecedented [words indistinct]. [Text] [Baguio City Mountain Province Broadcasting Company in English 0400 GMT 15 Feb 87 HK] /6662

OIL EXPLORATION TO RESUME--Local oil exploration companies appear to be headed for a new [word indistinct] of exploratory drilling activities in the Philippine basin after 2 years of inactivity. First on the list this year is drilling in the South Sulu Sea area [words indistinct] prospect which was spotted last February 12. Arthur (Jenner) from Australia acts as the operator for the consortium. The latest entrant to the consortium is Basic Petroleum and Minerals Incorporated, which acquired a 4.5 percent interest in the [name indistinct] area from Balagbag Oil. The [words indistinct] finalized between Basic President Oscar de Venecia and Balagbag President Raymundo Feliciano received approval from the Energy Ministry last January 21. The Filipino partners to the (?Century Bank) drilling operations have likewise formed an all-Filipino consortium to undertake the development of the (Tara) area in offshore northwest Palawan. The (Tara) area, originally a part of the (?contract) area of the Cities Services consortium that developed the Masinloc [word indistinct], reverted to the government when the consortium opted not to include (Tara) in the Masinloc Complex development. [Text] [Baguio City Mountain Province Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT 17 Feb 87 HK] /6662

CSO: 4200/353

SINGAPORE

CORRESPONDENTS COMPLAIN OF EXCLUSION, POOR TREATMENT

BK200714 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0932 GMT 20 Feb 87

[From A. Karim Shukor]

[Text] Singapore, Feb 20 (BERNAMA)--The Singapore Government is disappointed that the Foreign Correspondents Association of South-East Asia (FCA) did not express regret that the ASIAN WALL STREET JOURNAL has denied it the right to reply to allegations arising from an article reported by the newspaper.

A Ministry of Communication and Information spokesman said the government provided the media with the full text of the article at the time it announced its action against the journal, despite its stand that the story contained serious allegations.

It also provided the letters exchanged between Koh Beng Seng of the Monetary Authority of Singapore and the journal for publication by local newspapers, whose combined circulation amounted to more than 600,000 copies.

But the journal, whose local circulation was only 5,000 refused persistently to publish the government's replies.

"Who is restricting the flow of information? The government or the journal?" The spokesman asked referring to a statement by the FCA Thursday that it regretted that the Singapore Government had restricted the sale of the journal and TIME magazine.

To the FCA's complaint about exclusion of foreign correspondents here to press conferences and poor treatment to them, the spokesman said access to ministers and senior officials was not a right but a privilege accorded by the government to the press, both foreign and local.

"This is the practise adopted in other countries as well. The prime minister, cabinet ministers and senior officials have, in the past, been available, and will continue to make themselves available to talk to journalists. It is not possible, nor desirable for ministers and senior officials to respond to every query or request at the convenience of the press. It is not the rule of cabinet ministers and senior officials to devote themselves solely to answering press queries," he said.

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CSO: 4200/352

SINGAPORE

BRIEFS

WAR GAMES WITH BRUNEI--The Singapore Armed Forces [SAF] and the Royal Brunei Armed Forces today held their annual games--the sixth in the series. Among those who took part were Brunei Deputy Defense Minister Pengiran Panggamara Diraja Major General Pengiran Haji Ibnu; the minister for communications and information and second defense minister, policies, Dr Yeo Ning Hong; Brunei Chief of Armed Forces Staff Major General Pehin Haji Mohamed; and the SAF Chief of General Staff, Major General Winston Choo. The purpose of the annual game is to provide an informal forum for senior officers from both sides to develop their [word indistinct] and mutual understanding and to exchange ideas. The SAF also has bilateral games with the armed forces of Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand. [Text] [Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 14 Feb 87 BK] /6662

UNDERWATER CABLE AGREEMENT WITH BRUNEI--Brunei and Singapore will be linked by a submarine cable system costing them 100 million dollars. A memorandum of understanding for the project was signed in Singapore today between Brunei's Permanent Secretary for Communications Yang Mulia Haji Awang Cucu and Singapore's Permanent Secretary for Communications and Information [Mr Tan Guan Soon]. Haji Awang Cucu said the ceremony signified the [word indistinct] in the close relations between the countries in the fields of communications. [Mr Tan] said the agreement would provide a good opportunity to work together and share new technology. When completed at the end of 1990, all ASEAN countries will be interconnected by a network of submarine cable. [Text] [Singapore Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 19 Feb 87 BK] /6662

BRUNEI DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER'S VISIT--The Brunei deputy minister for defense, Pengiran Panggamara Diraja Major General Pengiran Haji Ibnu, has arrived in Singapore for a 3-day working visit. The deputy defense minister, his wife, and the 9-member delegation paid a courtesy call on the first deputy prime minister and defense minister, Mr Goh Chok Tong. Present at the meeting were the minister for trade and industry, second minister for defense services, Brigadier Lee Hsien Loong, and senior officers from the Royal Brunei Armed Forces. During their stay, the deputy defense minister and his delegation will visit SAF [Singapore Armed Force] units and various defense industries. Following his official visit, Maj Gen Haji Ibnu has been invited to take part in the annual games between the two armed forces to be held in Singapore this weekend. Meanwhile, the visiting Brunei deputy foreign minister, Datuk Haji Zakaria Haji Sulaiman left for home this afternoon. Datuk Haji Zakaria and his 4-member delegation were sent off by the acting health minister and minister of state for foreign affairs, Mr Yeo Cheow Tong. [Text] [Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 11 Feb 87 BK] /6662

CSO: 4200/352

THAILAND

CHAWALIT SPEAKS ON PHILOSOPHY, PERSONAL GOALS

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 4 Feb 87 pp 1, 16

[Unattributed report: "Big Chiu Says That the Three Barriers Facing Men Are Money, Women, and Power"]

[Excerpt] On the morning of 3 February, Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, the RTA CINC, participated in a debate on the topic of developing the army. The debate was held at the National Institute of Development Administration. He spoke about the efforts being made to increase the army's efficiency in the present economic situation. He said that it is essential to eliminate non-essential personnel and overlapping programs. Emphasis will be placed on a personnel revolution, which will take place once a psychological base has been created in the army.

General Chawalit said that he is thinking about opening primary- and secondary-level military academies in accord with a suggestion made by the king in order to help the children of soldiers, police officials, and other people.

Gen Chawalit said that many people have asked whether the person who succeeds him as RTA CINC after he retires will follow through with the work. This question reveals several things. His answer is that he doesn't know. But if the things that he has done are correct, his successor must do what is correct and make improvements. Today, the army knows what is right.

"There are many people who can replace me in the future. There are many capable people. There are three generals who can replace me. And there are many lieutenant generals who have outstanding achievements to their credit. I don't want the next RTA CINC to rise to the top through pressure. I want him to be selected by his subordinates. I have said many times that there is no use in becoming the army leader if you don't have the support of your subordinates. And those who do the selecting should have a variety of ideas and criteria," said General Chawalit.

Members of the audience reminded him that he had once said that he would ask the people's permission before staging a coup. They asked whether the people want to give permission now. And just after General Chawalit became RTA CINC, he said that he would not interfere in politics. But recently, he has been

interfering in politics. Members of the audience asked him why he has changed. General Chawalit said that it's true that he said that he wouldn't interfere in politics. And he is not interfering in politics today. "Interfering" refers to exerting pressure on the government to do this or that. But the military must "interfere" in the sense of supporting politics in a democratic system with the king at the head and maintaining order and security in order to guarantee the survival of the country.

"Many people have criticized me. Some people have granted interviews to the press. But I have not said anything and will not say anything. They have said that I was involved in the formation of the government. As for those who have said such things, excuse me, but I have not seen any honesty. I have not seen anyone who wants to work. All I have seen is two-faced people who act one way in your presence and another way behind your back and who cheat in order to benefit themselves and their friends. This is what I have seen for the most part," said General Chawalit. He added that this does not mean that the political system is bad or that there are no good people. There are more good than bad people. "I said this in order to remind people that such things are still happening. When I talk about pure power, some people misconstrue my meaning. The meaning is the textbook meaning, that is, purity in the use of power."

"I and my fellow officers have constantly struggled against the wrongs of dictatorship. We are still doing so. We are definitely not interfering. Although we have come close several times, we have not interfered. Thus, concerning the formation of the government, could I act like that?" said Gen Chawalit.

Gen Chawalit has said that he will remain in his position as RTA CINC for only 2 years. Members of the audience asked him if he plans to take a higher position after leaving the military or whether he will run for MP. They also asked him if he still has confidence in a non-elected prime minister. Gen Chawalit said that he definitely plans to resign after 2 years, because he has reached a clear agreement on this with the public and certain individuals. As for whether 2 years is sufficient, he has said many times that the problems can be solved overnight if people really want to solve them. As for his plans after he retires, he said that he really doesn't know. He said that he is not trying to conceal anything. But he doesn't know what he will do. Many people like to invent stories and many others believe these stories.

"Some newspapers have said that I will be the 17th prime minister. Do you understand. They want me to have 16 enemies. But I am not worried about the 16 leaders of the political parties. The only person I am concerned about is Gen Prem," said Gen Chawalit.

Gen Chawalit said that the reason why people make mistakes is that they don't know when to quit. They don't know what is enough. There are three barriers that men must break through. Those three are money, women, and power. Men must break free of these. They must know both the advantages and disadvantages. When people ask if he plans to do this or that, the only answer he can give is that he hasn't thought about it. When people talk about him becoming prime minister, it makes him feel very embarrassed. The person who becomes prime

minister must be a very talented, farsighted, and knowledgeable person who can carry out things to benefit the people. And what is most important, he must be selected by the people.

"As for the question of whether I like a prime minister who is not elected, let's not look at it from this angle. Let's look at the end point. Regardless of whether or not a person is elected, we have to look at his hopes and dreams for developing the country. Today, many people have the wrong idea. That is, they think that political parties, a constitution, and elections are marks of democracy. If that is all they think about, that will destroy democracy. In the past, we heard stories about paratroopers casting several votes. Now there is gambling and buying and selling. These things all destroy democracy," said Gen Chawalit.

Gen Chawalit said that what he said does not apply in all cases. For example, there are political parties that work only in the interests of the party and that do everything possible to bring money into the party and win election. But this does not mean that every party acts this way. The political party system is a good system. There must be elections. The question is how to turn dishonest elections into honest elections.

Gen Chawalit said that he did not misspeak when he said that there could be a revolution. But he happened to say that at a time when there was a smell in the air. As a result of the situation, some people misconstrued his meaning. One person who understood what he meant was MR [Royal title--FBIS] Khukrit Pramot, the former leader of the Social Action Party.

Gen Chawalit said that as for what he said in Nakhon Naiyok, he does not deny saying that, and he does not deny that there could be a revolution. A revolution involves changing things for the better, of moving from what is backward to what is modern. Examples are the Green Revolution and the Industrial Revolution. But whenever he says something like that, people criticize him. That bothers him.

"I can assure you that I will never stage a coup d'etat. Because a coup is an unlawful change of government. I will never use force to change the government. I have worked to protect the government to keep it from being changed illegally. During the period that I have power and responsibilities, my intention is to have a modern army that conducts itself according to reason. But we have to question each other, because we live in society together," said Gen Chawalit. He added that today, the army is taking urgent action to develop the border areas so that they will become self-supporting. His hope is that within 5 years, the army will no longer have to spend government funds on development activities.

11943
CSO: 4207/134

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

SIHANOUK'S THANK-YOU MESSAGE TO SFRY PRESIDENT

BK280712 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 0400 GMT
28 Jan 87

[25 January Message of Thanks from DK President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to
Yugoslav President Sinan Hasani]

[Text] Excellency: I would like to express to you as well as to the presidency
and government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia my deep and
heartfelt thanks for Yugoslavia's warm and generous reception and other kind
activities toward myself, my wife, and other members of the DK delegation during
our stay in your beautiful capital.

I am very moved, on the one hand, by the continuing support for our national
liberation struggle that you reaffirmed during talks with me and, on the other
hand, by the wonderful, all-round, and steady progress that the Socialist
Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has made in national reconstruction and in its
social development, progress that has won our great admiration.

Excellency, please accept my highest regards.

[Dated] Beijing, 25 January 1987

[Signed] Norodom Sihanouk

President of Democratic Kampuchea

/8309
CSO: 4212/19

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

MALAYSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S MESSAGE TO KHIEU SAMPHAN

BK300234 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in
Cambodian 2315 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Text] His Excellency Vice President Khieu Samphan recently received a message
from His Excellency Datuk Rais Yatim, minister of foreign affairs of Malaysia.

The message, dated 29 January, reads:

Excellency, I have the honor to recall to your attention the recent discussion
we had in New York on the occasion of the 41st UN General Assembly.

I take this opportunity to inform you that I highly appreciate the warm and
cordial exchange of views with you on issues concerning our two countries and
other international issues of interest to both sides.

I firmly believe that not only will this discussion help us to understand each
other better regarding our respective positions on various problems in the
world, but it will also contribute to strengthening our bilateral relations.

Highest regards.

/8309
CSO: 4212/19

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

UN ENVOY INTERVIEWED ON CAMBODIAN REFUGEES

BK180109 Bangkok THE NATION in English 18 Feb 87 p 6

["Excerpts of a recent interview with Tatsuro Kunugi, the outgoing special representative of the UN secretary general for Kampuchean humanitarian assistance programmes" --place not given]

[Text] Question: What impact does the abolition of your office have on Kampuchean humanitarian assistance?

Answer: My office is not going to be abolished. The functions of the special representative will simply be taken over by Mr Kibria, executive secretary of ESCAP, as his additional tasks. To provide necessary continuity, my deputy Mr J. Anvar and other colleagues will all remain for the time being. I am now in the process of briefing Mr Kibria, imparting to him all the knowledge and experience which I have acquired in the past three years, including some "trade secrets." But he may come up with new approaches and perhaps some changes as well. Both continuity and change are useful factors in the course of human events.

Question: Why is this change introduced by the UN secretary general?

Answer: This change, in my view, is indeed timely not only from the viewpoint of the management of financial crisis of the UN but also in the light of the need for serious rethinking about the future of Kampuchean humanitarian assistance after seven years of its operations. It is high time to shift our basic approach altogether from "emergency approach" to a new orientation in the rehabilitation phase of humanitarian assistance which we started about two years ago.

Question: Can you elaborate on what you mean by "new orientation"?

Answer: Our efforts should be directed towards the promotion of self-sufficiency and self-reliance by Kampucheans themselves. Encouragement, support and facilities should be given to upgrading education and promoting cultural activities among the young generation. Such programmes and activities are particularly important as they would greatly contribute to the processes towards national reconciliation of all Kampucheans. Various skills training, for instance, family food production and public health training are also important.

Question: Has there been progress in your discussion with the Thai Government about educational programmes?

Answer: Yes, there has been some progress but not fast enough. Over 60 percent of the border population of some 250,000 Khmers are children are age 15, and only fewer than 40 percent of children in school age are now receiving elementary education, often from teachers who are not well qualified. I welcome the Thai authorities' proposal to set up a pilot project at Kap Choeng (camp in Surin Province), because teacher-training and other higher-level education and vocational training could be offered at Kap Choeng so that many teachers and technicians from border encampments could be intensively trained there.

Question: Are the Thai authorities afraid that an expansion and improvement of educational programmes would give a wrong impression that the Thai Government is going to allow local integration of Khmers?

Answer: I do not believe that the Thai authorities worried about that. Education and training are always given in Khmer language. We also ensure that self-sufficiency projects and skills training should not compete with local economy of Thai villagers. Furthermore, Kampuchean refugees and displaced persons are fully aware of the Thai Government's policy not to allow their local integration. Besides, most of them, I am sure, want to return to their homeland. And every effort should be made by the United Nations to facilitate their voluntary repatriation with the cooperation of all parties concerned. After all, voluntary repatriation is the best durable solution to the refugee situation and, more importantly, for the national reconciliation.

Question: What do you think of the Thai Government's refugee policy in general?

Answer: The international community is highly appreciative of Thailand's humane policy and cooperation. Thailand will go down in history as the country which, among all the Southeast Asian countries, has received by far the largest number of Indochinese refugees and displaced persons in its territory and granted them temporary asylum or temporary refugee.

In fact, over 920,000 Indochinese people were received in the past 11 years and over half a million of them have been accepted for resettlement in the United States, France, Canada, Australia and other countries.

Question: What about the funds used for Indochinese refugees and displaced persons? Is the international community going to continue its support?

Answer: Resources being used approach U.S. \$100 million annually. We have to continue our efforts to mobilize this enormous amount of resources every year so long as needs for humanitarian assistance continue to exist. Let us hope, however, that a political solution to the problem will soon be achieved so that those resources could be allocated to the reconstruction of the devastated economy and the promotion of the economic and social development of all Southeast Asian countries. To such a positive and constructive process, I am sure Thailand would be in the best position to contribute a great deal.

Question: After three years of involvement in the Kampuchean problem, what is your assessment of the situation?

Answer: The view is widely shared that the present political impasse is likely to continue yet for another few years, at least. Many observers adduce that superpowers can live with the present stalemate even though they are not entirely happy with it. Hence not much hope for change. I for one do not share this general view. As compared with other regional problems in the world today for instance, Afghanistan, Iran-Iraq war, the Middle East situation, the problem of Kampuchea seems to be more susceptible of an early solution.

Question: Why are you so optimistic?

Answer: I am not really optimistic. I simply underline that conditions for an early solution are more favourable as compared with other intensely active conflicts.

First, there is a strong desire for national reconciliation on the part of Kampuchean, both within and outside the country, who share the national and cultural identity. And this could help creating favourable climate for dialogue and for determination among themselves for their own destiny.

Secondly, it is a complex multi-partite conflict situation and as such, it is paradoxically easier to unravel than a bi-partite or tri-partite conflict situation.

Thirdly, a solution of the Kampuchean problem would bring about enormous gains not only for the parties directly involved but also for all Southeast Asian countries. The reconstruction of three Indochinese countries, when combined with Lower Mekong Projects, would provide a new frontier for the world economy in the forthcoming decades including the first quarter of the 21st century. When this vision is further clarified and a scenario for positive gains for everyone is articulated, it would not fail to act as an overwhelming economic incentive to pull the situation out of the present political impasse.

Question: Aren't you suggesting a reward for aggression?

Answer: Not at all. Implementation of such region-wide multi-billion dollar projects should, of course, be preceded by an exercise of self-determination of people without foreign interference. But we can start thinking and planning various scenarios without waiting until there is a political settlement. It is also important to note that the concept of social welfare in the international community requires that people who have suffered more than others should receive cooperation as coequal partners in rehabilitation processes rather than an international charity.

/9274
CSO: 4212/20

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

THAI FOREIGN MINISTER SENDS MESSAGE TO KHIEU SAMPHAN

BK250245 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in
Cambodian 2315 GMT 24 Jan 87

[Text] His Excellency Khieu Samphan, Democratic Kampuchean [DK] vice president in charge of foreign affairs, recently received a letter from His Excellency Sitthi Sawetsila, minister of foreign affairs of the Kingdom of Thailand, in reply to his excellency the vice president's message of thanks to the Thai Government for voting in support of the UN resolution on the situation in Cambodia adopted at the 41st UN General Assembly. The letter read in full as follows:

Your excellency, I am honored to receive your letter dated 24 October 1986 regarding the Thai Government's firm support for the UN resolution on the situation in Cambodia adopted at the 41st UN General Assembly.

I would like to reaffirm to you and to the CGDK Thailand's unswerving support for your correct struggle to totally regain Cambodia's sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity. The Thai Government will also continue to work for a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodian problem by closely cooperating with your excellency and other governments which share our views.

Please accept my highest regards.

[Signed] Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, minister of foreign affairs of Thailand

[Dated] 24 January 1987

/8309
CSO: 4212/19

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VOK REPORTS ON SIHANOUK INTERVIEW IN BEIJING

BK040646 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of the CGDK and of the National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia [FUNCINPEC], said on 2 February that the settlement of the Cambodian problem has been stalemated. He also called for a conference organized and sponsored by the United Nations to discuss the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk said this during an interview to newsmen in Beijing, China. During the interview, he called for more political support from the United States, France, and China and a discussion to seek peace, stability, territorial integrity, and independence for the Cambodian people.

The Samdech said that all the efforts made during the past 8 years to seek an end to the 8-year aggression and occupation of Cambodia by Vietnamese troops have been stalemated, at least for the time being.

According to latest report from Beijing, the Soviet Embassy in Beijing has rejected the offer for the Soviet Union to hold talks with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and noted that the talks to settle the Cambodian problem should be held directly between the CGDK and the Phnom Penh regime.

/8309
CSO: 4212/19

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK CITES KIM IL-SONG MESSAGE OF THANKS TO SIHANOUK

BK090258 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
8 Feb 87

[Message of thanks from DPRK President Kim Il-song to DK President
Samdech Norodom Sihanouk]

[Text] To Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea:

I would like to express profound thanks for the congratulations and friendly
wishes the Samdech sent me on behalf of the people and the CGDK and in your
name on the occasion of my reappointment as president of the DPRK.

I would like to take this opportunity to wish the Samdech further great
victories in your noble patriotic mission.

[Signed] Kim Il-song, DPRK president.

[Dated] Pyongyang, 3 February 1987.

/8309

CSO: 4212/19

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK SCORNS RECENT VISIT BY SRV GENERAL

BK160658 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
15 Feb 87

[Station commentary: "Whatever Nguyen Quyet Does, It Cannot Raise the Low Morale of Vietnamese Aggressor Soldiers and Prevent Revolts by Cambodian Soldiers"]

[Text] Recently, Nguyen Quyet, secretary of the Vietnamese party Central Committee, who recently succeeded Chu Huy Man as head of the Vietnamese Army's General Political Department, visited Phnom Penh. It is to be noted that Chu Huy Man lost his post because of the low morale and anarchy among Vietnamese aggressor soldiers in Cambodia.

In appearance, Nguyen Quyet's visit to Phnom Penh was to hold a high-level military meeting of the so-called three Indochinese countries. However, people clearly realize that Nguyen Quyet's visit was made at a time when the Vietnamese aggressor army on the Cambodian battlefield is increasingly losing initiative due to successive attacks by the DK National Army which have bogged down and confused the Vietnamese everywhere in Cambodia. The visit was also made at a time when Cambodian soldiers, who have been forced to serve the Vietnamese, are vigorously revolting against the Vietnamese aggressors through every form. These Cambodian soldiers have turned their guns against the Vietnamese, deserted them for home, and joined our National Army in increasing numbers, including in entire units.

Nguyen Quyet's visit to Phnom Penh was an attempt to raise the low morale and improve the situation in the Vietnamese aggressor army in Cambodia and also to take measures to check the revolts and desertion of Cambodian soldiers. However, can Nguyen Quyet do anything to prevent the Cambodian soldiers' movement which is vigorously opposing the Vietnamese? Can Nguyen Quyet improve the morale of Vietnamese soldiers, who are panicking on the Cambodian battlefield?

1. The Vietnamese have been trying to set up a puppet army in Cambodia for the past 8 years to use an auxiliary forces and to cover up Vietnam's aggression in Cambodia. However, the Vietnamese cannot force Cambodian to fight against Cambodians. In 1979, when the Vietnamese were strong and carrying out all kinds of deceitful maneuvers, they could not dupe the Cambodian people. Some Cambodian soldiers, militiamen, and administrative officials forced to serve the Vietnamese have revolted against and deserted the Vietnamese. And now

that these compatriots have more clearly realized the true brutal and savage nature of the Vietnamese enemy and Vietnam's policy to exterminate the Cambodian race and to annex Cambodian territory, can Vietnam dupe people? No, Certainly not.

The Vietnamese instead have intensified their oppression and arrests, This has angered Cambodian soldiers and the entire Cambodian people who have united in more vigorously turning against the Vietnamese. This has further thwarted Vietnam's policy to get Cambodians to fight against Cambodians.

2. Hanoi cannot raise the low morale of Vietnamese aggressor soldiers on the Cambodian battlefield. For one reason, on the Cambodian battlefield, the DK National Army and the entire Cambodian people, including Cambodian soldiers and various administrative officials set up by the Vietnamese, have more vigorously opposed and revolted against the Vietnamese aggressor soldiers everywhere in the country, causing increasing losses to the Vietnamese forces. Furthermore, the lack of food, sickness, lacking of clothing and medicine are becoming more and more serious. At the same time, corruption among cadres of the Vietnamese aggressor army, prompted by Vietnam's deteriorating economy, is becoming a serious problem.

Therefore, no matter what doctrine Vietnam is preaching or introducing, no one will listen. In other words, Vietnam cannot improve its situation in Cambodia. In sum, even top Hanoi leaders, let alone Nguyen Quyet, cannot prevent the deterioration of Vietnam's situation in Cambodia. This situation will further evolve and will pressure the Vietnamese aggressors toward their final defeat.

/9274
CSO: 4212/20

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEAN

RESISTANCE FORCES REJECT HENG SAMRIN STATEMENT

BK150801 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 15 Feb 87

[Text] The spokesmen of FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] and KPNLF rejected a statement of the Heng Samrin regime welcoming back Cambodian refugees from Thailand and said that this is a Vietnamese trick and that this statement cannot be trusted because the Heng Samrin regime is not capable of protecting the Cambodian people because the regime is under Vietnam's order.

Im Chhudet, CGDK national defense minister representing the KPNLF and a member of the KPNLF executive committee in charge of information, propaganda, coordination, and youth, said whatever the Heng Samrin regime said about welcoming back refugees is nothing important because the regime cannot prevent the Cambodian people from waging a resistance struggle as long as Vietnam is occupying Cambodia. Cambodian people are fleeing Cambodia and the Heng Samrin regime, a regime which under the control of Vietnam which occupies Cambodia. Therefore, those Cambodians will not return to live with the Vietnamese and the Heng Samrin regime. He further said that refugees in Thailand are a burden for the Thai Government. Thailand allows this refuge out of sympathy because it considers that the Thai and Cambodian people are all Buddhists.

A FUNCINPEC official said that when the Heng Samrin regime said was at Vietnam's order. This was a Vietnamese trick to divert attention from Vietnam's aggression and occupation in Cambodia, the root cause of the Cambodian problem and Cambodian people fleeing their own country. This official also said no Cambodian ever wanted to leave his homeland and that he will return to his fatherland once Cambodia has recovered its independence and is freed from Vietnamese forces' occupation and aggression.

/9274

CSO: 4212/20

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VOK REPORTS RANNARIT SPEECH TO ANS TROOPS

BK150755 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 15 Feb 87

[Text] Prince Rannarit, personal representative in Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in Cambodia and Asia and commander in chief of the ANS [National Sihanoukist Army], said Vietnam can kill some Cambodians but it certainly cannot destroy the Cambodian soul, regardless of the power of Soviet weapons Vietnam is using.

In a recent speech to ANS combatants, Prince Rannarit said the Cambodian issue is not one between Cambodians but one between Vietnam, the aggressor, and the Cambodian people, the victim. Prince Rannarit further said that Vietnam can kill 2, 3, 4, 100, or 1,000 Cambodians but Vietnam certainly cannot kill the patriotic spirit of nationalist Cambodians and the Cambodian people. The prince said no matter how powerful Soviet weapons are, even nuclear weapons, they cannot destroy the Cambodian soul and added that currently science has not yet discovered a weapon which can kill off a patriotic spirit. Therefore, Vietnam certainly cannot win in Cambodia.

In the same speech, the prince also said that the CGDK was set up in 1982 and that certain observers said at the time that this CGDK would not last more than 3 or 4 days. We are in 1987 now and we, Cambodians, realize that there is a danger to the Cambodian nation, race, and country and we have also shown that we can cooperate and live together for the survival of the Cambodian nation. Apart from this, Prince Rannarit also said Vietnam's economy is deteriorating and that now foreign countries tell Vietnam that it should decide between the two issues, whether to commit aggressions against Cambodia or build their country; Vietnam cannot choose both.

/9274
CSO: 4212/20

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VOK REPORTS ON INTERVIEW WITH SON SANN

BK150747 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 15 Feb 87

[Text] His Excellency Son Sann, prime minister of the CGDK and KPNLF president, said every problem--Cambodian people's suffering, destruction of Cambodia, Cambodian refugee issue, and deterioration of Vietnam's economy--is caused by Vietnam's aggression in Cambodia and specified that this is the issue which should be resolved.

In a recent interview with a VOK correspondent, His Excellency Son Sann recalled that the solution to the Cambodian problem is through the CGDK's 8-point peace proposal which says that once Vietnam has pulled out of Cambodia, the CGDK and the Heng Samrin regime can cooperate and set up a four-party government to organize free elections in Cambodia. His Excellency Son Sann said that Vietnam wants the CGDK to talk to Heng Samrin. He said the CGDK does not object to talking to Heng Sanrin; however, the primary issue should first be resolved, namely Vietnam's aggression.

Concerning the Heng Samrin regime's statement on welcoming Cambodian refugees back from Thailand, His Excellency Son Sann said he thinks that Cambodians dare not return to Cambodia as long as the Vietnamese still occupy Cambodia, massacre the Cambodian race, and plunder Cambodian property. He specified that he sympathizes with the Heng Samrin regime which cannot prevent people from fleeing the regime. His Excellency Son Sann said that if the Heng Samrin regime wants to resolve this problem, there is only one way, that is by telling Vietnam to withdraw its forces from Cambodia.

On Vietnam's economy, His Excellency Son Sann said this problem can be solved only when Vietnam withdraws its troops from Cambodia. As long as Vietnam refuses to do this, no one can help it. Finally, His Excellency Son Sann said that currently, the Soviet Union and Vietnam are indoctrinating Cambodian people and youth with communism. This is aimed at eliminating the Cambodian soul, by such things as replacing Buddhism, which is 2,530 years old, with communism, which is only 70 years old.

/9274
CSO: 4212/20

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VOK REPORTS 'RECENT' INTERVIEW WITH SON SANN

BK190652 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 18 Feb 87

[Station correspondent's interview with Son Sann, CGDK prime minister and president of the KPNLF, on Cambodian refugee issue--recorded; date and place not given]

[Unidentified correspondent] I am a VOK correspondent. I would like to ask you the following questions. Recently, the Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh said it would welcome back Cambodian who fled the country when Vietnamese forces invaded Cambodia and occupied the country. What are your view on this issue?

[Son Sann] Thank you for providing this opportunity to tell our compatriots about the news that Heng Samrin would welcome back compatriots who have fled to the Khao I Dang Camp. Frankly, I sympathize with Heng Samrin after hearing this news because Heng Samrin cannot prevent this and has allowed the Vietnamese to oppress Cambodians to the extent that our compatriots cannot endure the hardship and flee the country. Now, maybe Heng Samrin has sympathy for Cambodians, because he himself is also Cambodian, and wants to welcome back our compatriots. However, just think, how could our compatriots return since the Vietnamese are massacring our race and plundering our territory and resources? On this issue, I think there is only one solution: Heng Samrin and compatriots in the country should tell Vietnam to withdraw its forces to resolve this problem. This way Cambodians will unite. I am also a Cambodian in the CGDK and in the KPNLF. I would like to see all Cambodians, including Heng Samrin, unite. I consider Heng Samrin as another Cambodian, with Cambodian blood and similar Cambodian sentiments, although there are some differences. But he is still a Cambodian and we can be together. I am prepared. The CGDK has already put forward an 8-point proposal, including a point on the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops. All the problems, suffering, and destruction in Cambodia are caused by Vietnam's aggression. If we just talk without discussing this root cause, we cannot solve the problem. In our proposal, we suggest that Vietnam hold talks to withdraw its troops. Once Vietnam has done this, the problem would become a Cambodian one. And that would be easy to solve. We, in the CGDK, have already stated that once Vietnam has withdrawn its troops, we would like Heng Samrin to join us to form a 4-party coalition government. Then, we would organize elections and work among Cambodians. It would be among Cambodian compatriots. At present, the Vietnamese are still in Cambodia and Heng Samrin calls on our compatriots

to return. This would not solve the problem. Vietnam should pull out its troops. I have many times appealed for this, and I recently did it again on the front's anniversary. A few years ago, when I visited Europe, I also asked people there to come up with a plan to rebuild Cambodia and Vietnam. I do not hate the Vietnamese. In the future, I would like to see Cambodians and Vietnamese coexist peacefully. In my view, Cambodia is there and cannot be moved elsewhere. Therefore, Cambodians and Vietnamese should not harbor grudges against one another. There is only one way. Through Heng Samrin's statement, Vietnam ought now to realize that Heng Samrin is not very fond of the Vietnamese. Vietnam should not wait until all Cambodians and Heng Samrin chase it out; it should pull its troops out now. Failing this, I would say that Vietnam will not be able to solve its internal problems and to those it has in Cambodia.

[Correspondent] Thank you, your excellency, for explaining to our listeners and compatriots the statement by the Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh. Would your excellency tell our compatriots about the progress of the search for a solution to the Cambodian problem?

[Son Sann] I realize that Vietnam is persistent. The Vietnamese Army is the third largest army in the world. However, people realize that Vietnam cannot stay in Cambodia for a long time. Vietnam itself knows this. This is why Vietnam is now looking for a way out. Vietnam asked Austria to contact the Samdech [Sihanouk] for a meeting with Heng Samrin. Later, Vietnam asked Sweden for assistance. And, as you know, Vietnam recently contacted Romania. So Vietnam is searching for a solution but one which is in accordance with its desire, that is, getting us to talk to Heng Samrin. I said earlier that the CGDK does not object to this but the primary problem should first be resolved. This is the issue of our country losing its independence and being destroyed and our race being exterminated by who else but Vietnam, the aggressor. Once this issue of Vietnam's aggression is resolved, the remaining problem, as I said earlier, is easy to resolve. In my view, Vietnam realizes that it cannot stay in Cambodia for a long time. Vietnam is now looking for a way to perhaps pull out its troops, solve its economic crisis, and continue to stay in Cambodia or all of this if we can do so.

However, I would like to tell the Hanoi leaders that Vietnam's economy is really bad. You know about all this. Prices are exorbitantly high. People's salaries cannot cope with this. Therefore, to survive people have to take bribes. And this creates problems from top to bottom. As you know, in the past few months, the Vietnamese leaders have tried to resolve these problems of rising prices, corruption, and disunity. These cannot be resolved at the top level or at lower levels. What do they want to solve now? If they want to resolve their economic problems, they should pull their forces out of Cambodia. If they do not do so, no one will help Vietnam, except the Soviet Union. Even the USSR is now courting China and ASEAN. Soon, Vietnam will be in real trouble. As I said earlier, soon even Heng Samrin will fight against the Vietnamese.

I would like to appeal to the Hanoi leaders to listen to me. For many years, I was in charge of the economy in Cambodia. If you want to resolve your

economic problems, you should withdraw your troops from Cambodia. Once you have done this, all capitalist and rich countries would provide economic assistance to Vietnam to rebuild its economy. You cannot have both. It is impossible. Please think about this. This comes from someone with economic experience. Think about it. If you think the way I do, then why not withdraw your forces now and be our friends. We have already put forward an 8-point proposal; we have given you an opportunity to show yourselves; we even promise you that, in the future, there would be no foreign bases in Cambodia to threaten Vietnam. Cambodians and Vietnamese would be friends in the future. We are ready to sign a friendship agreement with Vietnam. We have already promised all this. It is enough. Later on, we might change our minds. Then, it would be hard for you.

[Correspondent] Thank you very much your excellency. Now, I would like to ask you whether you have any other points to tell VOK listeners and compatriots.

[Son Sann] Compatriots; You have heard my answers to the first and second questions. Please help. All of us have only one desire, that is to liberate our country from the Vietnamese aggressors to give peace and progress to our compatriots inside the country. I realize that Cambodian peasants are also patriotic. But they have given a large part of their production to the Phnom Penh authorities. However, they want and ought to help the Cambodian nation. In this case, the paddy should be left to those who produce it to feed their families. This paddy should not be taken elsewhere to assist the Vietnamese. I do not agree with helping the Vietnamese this way. The Vietnamese have their own country, they can work their land in Vietnam. Paddy from Cambodian rice fields should be left to Cambodians.

There is another thing that I have told our compatriots a couple of times already. That is the issue of Cambodian culture and civilization. Currently, Vietnam and the Soviet Union want to indoctrinate Cambodians with communism [Manokumvichea Prachaemeanit]. This doctrine would not bring progress to Cambodia. The Cambodian soul is being killed. What is the Cambodian soul? It is our literature, culture, traditions, and civilization. It is our Buddhist religion. I have already told our compatriots that Buddhism is 2,530 years old. In Hanoi, communism was born in 1930. The real communism was born in Moscow in 1917; it is now 70 years old. We know that we possess this fine religion followed by many thousands of millions [of] people. It is 2,530 years old. Do we want to throw this away and choose something which is only 70 years old which is not for Cambodians but only for those in Moscow and Hanoi. As you can see, communism cannot compete with the free world. There is no freedom. We want independence, freedom, human rights, and religion. Therefore, our compatriots should also think. They should not take, adopt, or accept anything which is not Cambodian. This way we can safeguard and preserve our ancestors' heritage. This is our treasure. We should not abandon this for things that are not for us. This is my recommendation. Another thing, Compatriots, in my view, the end is near. Vietnam is in difficulty and is looking for an easy way to withdraw from Cambodia. If they cannot stay, they have to withdraw. Therefore, please help the Vietnamese to go and not to stay. Compatriots, please show your feelings. Compatriots among

the Heng Samrin ranks have constantly defected and joined the CGDK and the KPNLF. This is the correct way. Compatriots inside the country, please do not do anything useful for the Vietnamese; do only what is useful for Cambodia to force Vietnam to pull out from Cambodia. Please do oppose the Vietnamese vigorously. The end is near.

[Correspondent] Thank you so much your excellency for your explanations and views for our compatriots. On behalf of VOK and its listeners, I would like to express profound gratitude to your excellency. May you be happy, prosperous, and successful in every national liberation mission. Thank you.

/9274

CSO, 4212/20

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VONADK REVIEWS JANUARY ATTACKS NEAR PHNOM PENH

BK290258 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea
2315 GMT 28 Jan 87

["News commentary": "The National Army, People, and Fraternal Patriotic Cambodian Soldiers Joined Hands in January in Attacking the Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors on the Battlefields in and Around Phnom Penh From the Beginning"]

[Text] Phnom Penh is the Vietnamese enemy's last den. He has positioned his defense forces everywhere both around and within the city, strictly [words indistinct]. However, despite such close attention, the Phnom Penh front is becoming a hot combat zone for our National Army, people, fraternal patriotic Cambodian soldiers, and fraternal village and commune militiamen forcibly recruited into the service by the Vietnamese enemy.

In fact, our activities around Phnom Penh in January are as follows:

East of Phnom Penh: On 7 and 9 January, in cooperation with the local population and fraternal patriotic Cambodian soldiers, the National Army smashed a battalion of Vietnamese soldiers and dispersed and dismantled Vietnamese village and commune administrations in Ampil Ta Pok Commune of O Reang Euv District and smashed a company of Vietnamese soldiers at Prey Sniel, Peareang District.

South of Phnom Penh: On 15 January, the National Army lobbed grenades at Vietnamese motorboats along the Basak River north of Chhba Ampeou.

Southwest of Phnom Penh: On 16 January, in cooperation with the local population and fraternal patriotic Cambodian soldiers, the National Army attacked the Vietnamese enemy south and east of Prek Kdam.

Northwest of Phnom Penh: On 19 January, in cooperation with the local population and fraternal patriotic Cambodian soldiers, the National Army attacked a company position which was part of the defense network for Baset Mountain in Ponhea Loe District, Kandal Province.

North of Phnom Penh: On 15 January, the National Army ambushed and smashed a regiment of Vietnamese soldiers who, with the support of tanks and artillery pieces, tried to come after us at Tumnop Snao, Cheung Prey District, Kompong Cham Province.

As far as sabotage activities inside Phnom Penh were concerned, we conducted 18 of them in January; they are as follows: On 2, 4, and 5 January, our National Army in cooperation with patriotic Cambodian soldiers lobbed grenades at Russei Kev, at Chrouy Changva, and west of Pochentong Airport. On 18 January, our National Army in cooperation with patriotic Cambodian soldiers lobbed grenades at [word indistinct] east of Phsa Daeum Kor. On 19 January, the National Army in cooperation with fraternal Cambodian soldiers lobbed grenades east of Pet Chen and at a Basak River dock south of Chhba Ampeou. On 19 January, the National Army in cooperation with fraternal Cambodian soldiers lobbed grenades on a flour depot at Kilo Lek Pram Muoy. On 25 January, the National Army lobbed grenades on the Phnom Penh power plant.

Therefore, the battlefields around and within Phnom Penh have already been merged into a single block linking together the east, south, southwest, northwest, and north. This is a new development in the activities conducted by the National Army, the people, the fraternal Cambodian soldiers, and the fraternal village and commune militiamen against the Vietnamese enemy around and inside Phnom Penh. Such attacks cause panic and confusion to the Vietnamese enemy. When he mobilizes troops to seal off the northern approach, he will leave the western flank unguarded. When we hit him in the west, he will be forced to follow us to the west, leaving his northern, eastern, and southern flanks open, thus allowing us to attack him from the north, east, and south. Where can the Vietnamese enemy call in forces to his rescue in withstanding the attacks of the National Army, people, patriotic Cambodian soldiers, and fraternal village and commune militiamen forcibly drafted to serve him around and inside the capital at this time when the other battlefields, such as Siem Reap, Battambang, Kompong Thom, Moun-Pursat, Upper Kratie, and Lower Kratie, are coming under active attacks by our National Army, people, patriotic Cambodian soldiers, and fraternal village and commune militiamen who are focusing their attacks particularly against villages around and within these towns?

/8309
CSO: 4212/19

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

CGDK CONDEMNS 26 JANUARY SRV SHELLING OF REFUGEE CAMP

BK300020 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 29 Jan 87

[29 January Statement of the CGDK Foreign Ministry Spokesman]

[Text] On 26 January, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors fired several shells at the Site 2 war refugee camp, killing 2 refugees and wounding 14 others, including 7 children and 7 adults. At the same time, the Vietnamese enemy's shells also killed two Thai soldiers who were guarding the camp in their capacity as the owners of the country.

This constitutes another savage crime committed by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors against Cambodian war refugees and the Thai people. It is also a gross encroachment upon the territory of the Kingdom of Thailand. The government of Democratic Kampuchea energetically condemns this crime of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. It would like to express sincere condolences to the families of the slain fraternal Cambodian war refugees and deep sympathy to the injured brothers, wishing the latter a prompt recovery.

The CGDK also expresses sincere and heartfelt condolences to the bereft Thai families and the Kingdom of Thailand over the death of the two Thai soldiers. Like the entire Cambodian people, the CGDK pledges to make all efforts to carry on the struggle to force the Vietnamese enemy aggressors to completely withdraw from Cambodia.

[Dated] Democratic Kampuchea, 29 January 1987.

/8309
CSO: 4212/19

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK ON NEW METHOD OF DESTROYING RAILROAD TRACK

BK010845 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
31 Jan 87

["Destroying the Railroad Track With a New Method Using Firewood"--VODK
headline]

[Text] In the past, our DK National Army, in cooperation with people and patriotic Cambodian soldiers and village and commune militiamen who have been forced to serve the Vietnamese, ambushed and destroyed many Vietnamese trains carrying troops and ammunition on the Phnom Penh-Kompong Chhnang-Pursat-Battambang railway line and on the Kompong Som-Kampot-Takeo-Phnom Penh line. At the same time, we also actively carried out activities to cut the railroad track using TNT explosives.

Now, through experiences gained from active fighting to disrupt the Vietnamese transport activities by rail, we have found another good way of cutting the Vietnamese railway line, that is burning the track sleepers at some sections of the lines, such as the action on 17 January when our National Army burned the sleepers at Tumnum Roluos and west of Damnak Chang-Aeu [Kampot Province], rendering 670 meters of track useless.

This method, using fire to burn the track sleepers, is easy and very effective because:

- 1) Whether the track is near or far, we can always destroy it because we do not have to wait for TNT explosives. We have been able to disrupt the Battambang-Pursat section of the railway line, which is near to us. We have also been able to disrupt the railway line far from us, such as the Kompong Chhnang-Phnom Penh section and the Phnom Penh-Kampot-Kompong Som line;
- 2) Our people of all ages and sexes, including children, can disrupt the railway line. If we ambush Vietnamese trains carrying ammunition and troops, destroy the railroad track with TNT explosives, and use firewood to burn track sleepers, then the Vietnamese enemy's rail transport plan would be further disrupted.

Therefore, our National Army, our people of all ages and sexes, and Cambodian soldiers and village and commune militiamen who have been forced to serve the Vietnamese, along the Phnom Penh-Battambang railway line and the Phnom Penh-Kampot-Kompong Som line should cooperate in disrupting the Vietnamese rail transport through every means, particularly through the method using firewood to burn track sleepers because this is very easy; all of us, whether near or far, can do it.

/8309
CSO: 4212/19

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK REVIEWS ACTIONS ON NORTH PHNOM PENH BATTLEFIELD

BK010942 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
31 Jan 87

[Station commentary: "The North Phnom Penh Battlefield Is Cooperating With Other Battlefields Around Phnom Penh To Put Further Pressure on the Capital"]

[Text] Since the beginning of the dry season, our National Army on battlefields around Phnom Penh have been actively implementing our new 5-point fighting method and have attacked the Vietnamese enemy aggressors with lively initiatives. We have transformed the battlefield around Phnom Penh into one which causes constant worry and headache to the Vietnamese enemy.

On the battlefield north of Phnom Penh in particular, our National Army, in cooperation with people and patriotic Cambodian soldiers who have been forced to serve the Vietnamese, has intensified its attacks, which are carried out more frequently and more vigorously, against the Vietnamese enemy, particularly at the Route 6-Route 7-Route 21 intersection. We attacked big and small Vietnamese positions, ambushed Vietnamese soldiers who attempted to oppose us, ambushed Vietnamese vehicles, dismantled Vietnamese commune and village administrative authorities, and depleted Vietnamese fighting forces and their war materiel.

For example, on 10 December, our National Army attacked and dismantled Vietnamese administrative authorities along Route 6 from Skoun to Sdaeung Chey, on a 6-km stretch. On 19 December, we ambushed a Vietnamese company north of Spean Dek bridge on Route 6 in Cheung Prey District [Kompong Cham Province]. On 2 January, we launched a commando attack against Cheung Prey District seat in Skoun township. On 7 January, we launched a commando attack against a Vietnamese command at Kompong Chamlang, Prek Kdam. On 15 January, we routed a Vietnamese regiment moving from Cheung Prey, Prey Chhor, and Kang Meas Districts [Kompong Cham Province] which, with the support of 105-mm artillery and various types of mortars, attempted to oppose us at Tumnum Snao in Cheung Prey District. On 19 January, we attacked and destroyed a Vietnamese company position forming the defense line of Phnum Baset in Ponhea Loe District [Kandal Province].

Apart from this, our National Army on the north Phnom Penh battlefield also attacked and dismantled Vietnamese administrative authorities in many villages and communes. According to preliminary figures, in 2 months--from December to January--our National Army attacked and dismantled Vietnamese

administrative networks in 6 communes and 56 villages and liberated 26 villages. Our National Army on the north Phnom Penh battlefield is currently cooperating with our National Army and people on the battlefields northwest, southwest, south, east, and northeast of Phnom Penh to carry out activities to put more pressure on the Vietnamese enemy in Phnom Penh. These battlefields have been expanded and linked into a zone surrounding the Vietnamese in Phnom Penh from every direction. These battlefields have become a zone in which our National Army can carry out activities to actively attack the Vietnamese in accordance with our 5-point fighting method with the full support of our people and patriotic Cambodian soldiers. So, after the attacks, our National Army stayed in the area and carried out activities to harass the Vietnamese enemy constantly. This has increasingly pinned down the Vietnamese in this region.

Our National Army on the north Phnom Penh battlefield pledges to continue to cooperate and implement the 3-force policy and actively intensify its attacks against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in accordance with our 5-point fighting method, particularly to attack and dismantle Vietnamese administrative authorities in more villages and communes, further deplete Vietnamese fighting forces, and put more pressure on the Vietnamese enemy in Phnom Penh. This is to contribute with our National Army, people, and patriotic Cambodian soldiers to the struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators until they are all chased out of our Cambodian territory.

/8309
CSO: 4212/19

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

TRAINING CENTER IN STUNG TRENG ATTACKED

BK020144 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 1 Feb 87

[From the "Daily report from various battlefields" feature]

[Excerpt] Stung Treng battlefield: On 21 January, our National Army, in cooperation with the people, patriotic Cambodian soldiers, and village and commune officials who have been forced to serve the Vietnamese enemy, attacked a Vietnamese army training center in Stung Treng provincial seat. The raid was launched in 3 prongs: the first prong moved along the Mekong River toward the army training school; the second prong attacked the barracks and reception center of the Vietnamese enemy and moved toward the military materiel warehouses; and the third prong attacked the Vietnamese enemy's airfield and moved toward the Vietnamese battalion position. After a 30-minute battle, we took complete control of these fronts. We killed 13 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the spot, including a battalion officer, and wounded 5 others; and destroyed 16 assorted light weapons, 3 military materiel warehouses, an army training center, a big generator, an army vehicle, and some war materiel. This caused confusion in Stung Treng provincial seat. The Vietnamese enemy indiscriminately fired artillery shells and strafed the area for 3 days.

/8309

CSO: 4212/19

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK PRAISES GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES IN PHNOM PENH

BK020854 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
1 Feb 87

[Station commentary: "Our National Army Is Conducting More Frequent Activities in Phnom Penh"]

[Text] Entering this 9th dry season, while our National Army throughout the country steps up activities against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors on every battlefield, our National Army, in cooperation with the local population and the fraternal patriotic Cambodian soldiers drafted into his service by the Vietnamese enemy, has also increased its activities against the Vietnamese enemy in Phnom Penh more and more frequently.

From 20 December to 19 January, our National Army conducted 12 attacks against the Vietnamese enemy in Phnom Penh. In fact, on 29 December, we threw grenades at the Vietnamese at Boeng Chapon; on 23 December, we attacked them at Chhba Ampeou on the eastern bank of the Basak River and threw grenades at them at the head of the Chrouy Changva Bridge; on 25 December, we threw grenades at the power plant in Phnom Penh and fired two 107-mm rockets at O Russei market; on 2 January, we threw grenades destroying a Vietnamese motorboat at Russei Kev; on 4 January, we threw grenades destroying Vietnamese motorboats at Chrouy Changva; on 12 January, we threw grenades at Vietnamese soldiers at Monorom movie house; on 18 January, we launched a commando attack on a Vietnamese enemy motorboat docking north of Chhba Ampeou on the Basak River, threw grenades at a gasoline storage tank north of Phsa Daeum Kor, and threw grenades at the Vietnamese enemy flour depot at Kilo Lek Pram Muoy.

Therefore, Phnom Penh has now become an active guerrilla zone. This is a new development in the military situation during this dry season.

Since the end of the 8th dry season, the Vietnamese enemy has sent a large number of additional troops to Phnom Penh to help defend this city, and has also stepped up a strict control and patrol of Phnom Penh to prevent our National Army from infiltrating to attack against him and from conducting disturbances inside Phnom Penh. However, he cannot stop us from doing so. On the contrary, we now can attack him more frequently and actively both inside and around Phnom Penh. Inside Phnom Penh itself, we can attack the Vietnamese enemy anywhere, including the eastern, southern, western, and northern suburbs

and downtown Phnom Penh, causing greater panic and insecurity to the capital. This proves the effectiveness of the solidarity and cooperation of our three invincible forces against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors.

The frequent attacks of our National Army in Phnom Penh have more seriously shaken the Vietnamese war of aggression in Cambodia. All Vietnamese aggressor forces, both military and civilian, become more and more desperate and lose all hope in the future of the Hanoi authorities' war of aggression in Cambodia. This causes more difficulties and greater headache to the Hanoi authorities. The frequent, successive, and unrelenting attacks in Phnom Penh have also belied Vietnam's deceptive propaganda about the situation in Cambodia, making the world see more clearly that Vietnam is deceiving people and is losing the war, for this war has spread into Phnom Penh itself. This has made the world's people more enthusiastic in assisting and supporting our struggle. At the same time, this has greatly encouraged our National Army and people in the rest of the country, rendering them more eager to join hands in fighting the Vietnamese enemy aggressors even more vigorously during this dry season.

Therefore, the attacks against the Vietnamese enemy inside Phnom Penh are very important, both militarily and politically speaking. Our National Army and guerrillas inside Phnom Penh pledge to continue cooperation with the people and fraternal patriotic Cambodian soldiers conscripted into his service by the Vietnamese enemy in continuing to attack the Vietnamese enemy inside Phnom Penh more vigorously and actively, transforming Phnom Penh into an increasingly hot battlefield so as to contribute to the struggle of our National Army and people in the rest of the country to liberate our beloved fatherland from the Vietnamese enemy as soon as possible.

We would like to congratulate our National Army, people, and fraternal patriotic Cambodian soldiers in Phnom Penh for their recent feats of arms and wish them the best of health so that they can carry on their noble mission with greater successes.

/8309
CSO: 4212/19

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VONADK REPORTS ATTACKS IN KOMPONG CHAM, NORTH PHNOM PENH

BK040207 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 3 Feb 87

[From the "Daily Report From Various Battlefields" feature]

[Excerpt] Kompong Chem battlefield: On 28 January, our national army, in cooperation with the local people and the patriotic Cambodian soldiers and village and commune administrators, launched a two-pronged attack against Kompong Siem District town located in the vicinity of Phnum Pros and Phnum Srei hills adjacent to the Route 7 crossroads leading to Kompong Cham airport, which is 2.5 km west of Kompong Cham town. The first prong attacked Kompong Siem District town and its office located at the crossroads leading to the Kompong Cham town airport. The second prong attacked the Vietnamese enemy's commune and village administrations in the vicinity of Phnum Pros and Phnum Srei hills. After 30 minutes of fighting, we totally liberated this district town. We killed three Vietnamese soldiers and wounded five others and destroyed some weapons, ammunition, and war materiel, two commune offices, and some materiel. We liberated Krala and Preal communes and seven villages, namely Ta Ngen, Trapeang Chrey, Andong Pou, Tuol Leu, Chraneang, Trapeang Ampil, and Kev Mul. We freed and sent home 32 fraternal Cambodian soldiers.

On the same day, our national army fired three DK-82 shells into Kompong Cham town in the vicinity of a camp near Kompong Cham town's college. Some Vietnamese soldiers were killed or wounded and some Vietnamese military installations were destroyed. As a result of this shelling, the situation in Kompong Cham town became chaotic.

On 30 January our National Army, in cooperation with the local people and patriotic Cambodian soldiers and village and commune administrators, launched a two-pronged attack against Peam Chrey township in Kompong Siem District adjacent to the northern part of the Mekong River. The first prong attacked Peam Chrey township and the Vietnamese enemy's commune and village administrations along a 10-km stretch of the Mekong River bank, while the second prong attacked the enemy along a trail leading from Kriel Thmei village to Peam Chrey township. After (?40) minutes of fighting, we totally liberated this township and the villages along the Mekong River bank from Mluch to Thmar Koul village, 10 km north of Kompong Cham town. We killed two Vietnamese soldiers and wounded some others. We destroyed 2 commune offices and some weapons,

ammunition and war materiel; and liberated Rumchek and Peam Chrey communes and 17 villages, namely Chheuteal Srok Leu, Chheuteal Srok Kraom, Mlich, Thmei, Kriel Thmei, (Am Nonel), (Sachchya), Ampil Leu, Ampil (Ta Chum) Kien Chrey Krau, Kien Chrey Khnong, (Banghaoh), Tuol Prasat, Ro'Ang, Prey Tnaot, Thmar Koul, and Rumchek.

North Phnom Penh battlefield: On 29 January our national army, in cooperation with the local people and patriotic Cambodian soldiers, lobbed three grenades and strafed a group of Vietnamese military officers during a meeting at Kompong Luong in Ponhea Loe District of Kandal Province, killing 15 Vietnamese officers and guards and wounding some others. After the attack the Vietnamese in Kompong Luong were in great panic and spent the whole day firing their weapons in all directions.

/8309
CSO: 4212/19

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VONADK: 2 COMMUNE, 30 VILLAGES IN KOMPONG THOM LIBERATED

BK050150 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in
Cambodian 2315 GMT 4 Feb 87

[From the "Daily Report From Various Battlefields" feature]

[Text] Kompong Thom battlefield: On 26 January our national army, in cooperation with the local people and patriotic Cambodian soldiers, launched a two-pronged attack against the Vietnamese enemy in Rumlong township, Baray District, Kompong Thom Province. The first prong attacked Rumlong township and the Vietnamese enemy's warehouses in the market. The second prong attacked the Vietnamese village and commune administrative networks along Route 6. After 15 minutes of fighting, we totally liberated these two fronts. We killed or wounded a number of Vietnamese soldiers and destroyed 2 AK's, 1 B-40, 2 paddy warehouses containing 500 metric tons of paddy, 1 warehouse containing 20 metric tons of beans, 1 warehouse containing 20 metric tons of salt, 1 warehouse holding 500 rolls of cloth, 1 storage tank containing 3,000 liters of gasoline, 1 commune office, 3 houses belonging to the Vietnamese enemy, 1 rice milling machine, and a large quantity of war materiel. We seized some weapons, ammunition, and materiel; and liberated Kreul and Sralau communes and 30 villages, namely Rumlong, Thmei, Kdei Chen, Sala Khum, Chhuk, Preal, Svay Msau, Angkor, Da, (Ta Kao Bon), (Peak Pen), Thnal, Phnou, (Krangat), Tnaot, (Prakhnay), Kamchay Mea, Don Am, Tonle Voa, Prich, Prey Veng, Veal Ampil, Rumchek, Tumpor, Tuol Ampil, Bos Lvea, Ta Real, Tuol Sophea, Kakaoh, and (Snel).

/8309
CSO: 4212/19

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VONADK SAYS DISTRICT TOWN IN SIEM REAP ATTACKED

BK060329 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea
in Cambodian 2315 GMT 5 Feb 87

[From the "Daily Report From Various Battlefields" feature]

[Excerpt] Siem Reap battlefield: At 0500 [2200 GMT] in the morning of 1 February, our National Army in cooperation with the local people and patriotic Cambodian soldiers launched a 5-pronged attack to liberate Sot Nikom district town located at Damdek on Route 6 in Siem Reap Province. The first prong attacked the Vietnamese company position defending the district town; the second prong attacked the Sot Nikom district office; the third prong headed toward the materiel warehouse; the fourth prong attacked the Vietnamese village and commune administrative networks in Damdek Commune; and the fifth prong aimed to disperse the Vietnamese village and commune administrative networks in Sramom Commune. After 30 minutes of fighting, we totally liberated and controlled these five fronts. We killed 12 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded some others. We destroyed 1 DK-82, 1 80-mm mortar, 2 12.8-mm guns, 2 military trucks, 1 tractor, 2 power generators, 3 warehouses containing paddy, cloth, and war materiel, 1 ammunition depot, 1 military command headquarters, 1 district office, 2 commune offices, 1 political school, 2 houses belonging to the Vietnamese district policemen, and 25 military barracks; seized 16 AK's, 1 pistol, 1 RPD, 1 B-40, 1 carbine, 15 SKS guns, 2 K-44 guns, 20 DK-82 shells, 1,200 rounds of AK ammunition, 3 typewriters, 10 rucksacks, 10 hammocks, and a large quantity of war materiel; and liberated Damdek and Sramom Communes and 11 villages, namely Damdek Khang Tbong, Damdek Khang Cheung, Dong Hong, Kouk Mon, (Kouk Thlong), Sramom, Run Khang Tbong, Run Khang Cheung, Kouk Mtes, Bantoat Bas, and Banteay. We freed 15 inhabitants imprisoned by the Vietnamese enemy and 70 Cambodian soldiers who had been forced to serve the Vietnamese enemy.

Northwest Phnom Penh battlefield: On 30 January, our National Army, in cooperation with the local people and patriotic Cambodian soldiers, attacked and dismantled the Vietnamese village and commune administrative networks in Veal Pon Commune and raided a Vietnamese platoon position defending Veal Pon Commune, Thpong District, Kompong Speu Province. We killed three Vietnamese soldiers and wounded two others. The survivors fled. We destroyed 2 commune offices, 1 paddy warehouse storing 1,000 sacks of paddy, 1 cloth warehouse containing 300 rolls of cloth, 3 barrels of diesel oil, and some war materiel; seized 1 AK, 100 rolls of cloth which we later distributed to the inhabitants; and liberated 17 villages, namely Bei Kantrai, Thnal Bat, Chana, Roleang Meak, Khya, (Thlok Lich), (Kamthaom), Ream Kandal, Ta Mom, (Pol), Tang Sdok, (O Krasa), Chambak Ph'em, Thnal, Roleang, (Doeum Khvet), and Veal Pon.

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK COMMENTARY HAILS UNITY AMONG CGDK FORCES

BK140258 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
13 Feb 87

[Station commentary: "Standing Firm on the Nation's 8-Point Constitution, the Three Resistance Forces of the CGDK Have More Firmly Increased Their Cooperation and Unity"]

[Text] After the CGDK put forth an 8-point proposal for a political settlement of the Cambodian problem on 17 March 1986, the entire Cambodian nation and people regarded this proposal as the national constitution; and based on this constitution, all of them have united more closely and waged all forms of struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors and race exterminators.

As for the tripartite CGDK resistance forces, they have increased their cooperation in all fields even more splendidly. Our three groups have always been unanimous in views and stands, particularly the stand regarding the settlement of the Cambodian problem--demanding that the Hanoi authorities negotiate with the CGDK and withdraw all their aggressor troops from Cambodia in accordance with the UN resolutions.

The Hanoi authorities and their cohorts have resorted to all kinds of perfidious maneuvers in an attempt to turn the Cambodian problem into an internal problem and to confuse world public opinion regarding the settlement of the Cambodian problem. However, our tripartite CGDK has always stood firm on its 8-point proposal. For example, our three CGDK factions have jointly and firmly rejected the deceitful proposal made recently by the Vietnamese enemy for the CGDK to negotiate with the Vietnamese puppets in Phnom Penh, exposed this Vietnamese scheme, and stood firm on the point that the Hanoi authorities themselves must negotiate with the CGDK. This point was confirmed by Democratic Kampuchean President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in Belgrade on 22 January, when he said that any negotiation must be held between the CGDK and Vietnam because the Cambodian problem was caused by Vietnamese aggression. Moreover, the CGDK Foreign Ministry spokesman has firmly rejected this proposal, pointing out that it would be suicide for the CGDK to accept this Vietnamese proposal. This clearly proves that in the face of the Hanoi authorities' tricky maneuvers, the CGDK factions have always stood firm on their unanimous stand and united even more closely.

On the Cambodian battlefield, the tripartite CGDK resistance forces have more closely coordinated their attacks against the Vietnamese aggressors, thus causing the battlefield situation to develop even more favorably. The fact that our three resistance forces have united and cooperated even more closely and firmly has, on the one hand, encouraged our entire Cambodian nation and people to jointly fight more vigorously against the Vietnamese aggressors and, on the other hand, incited our friends near and far throughout the world to welcome and support our struggle even more enthusiastically and actively. All these factors will enable our struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors and race exterminators to advance further while the Vietnamese aggressors will suffer even more serious difficulties in all regards.

Realizing the vital significance of the great national union, our tripartite CGDK resistance forces pledge to further strengthen and develop their unity and cooperation more closely and splendidly by basing themselves on our 8-point national constitution and jointly fighting vigorously against the Vietnamese aggressors in military, political, and diplomatic fields until all of them are driven out of our Cambodian territory. After all Vietnamese are withdrawn from Cambodia, we will continue to unite in order to build and defend our country from annexation by the Vietnamese enemy.

/9274

CSO: 4212/20

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VOK REPORTS DK, ANS FORCES JOINT ATTACKS

BK140659 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 14 Feb 87

[Text] A spokesman of the National United Front for an Independence, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia said yesterday [13 February] that the combatants of the Sihanoukist National Army [ANS] have enhanced their capabilities in their offensive against the Vietnamese aggressors inside Cambodia, launching disruptive attacks and cutting off the food supply of the Vietnamese troops in various areas.

This spokesman said that during the first 2 weeks of February, the ANS combatants killed 12 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 26 others in 7 clashes launched on various battlefields in Battambang, Siem Reap, and Kompong Thom provinces.

This spokesman added that during a recent attack launched in cooperation with the Democratic Kampuchean forces on 8 February at Phnum Leap, Preah Net Praeh District, Battambang Province, the ANS forces killed 2 Vietnamese soldiers; wounded 3 others; seized 2 AK's, 3 telephone sets, and 1,000 rounds of AK ammunition; and destroyed 1 rice store house, 1 cloth warehouse, and 5 shelters of the Vietnamese troops.

/9274
CSO: 4212/20

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK ON SITUATION AROUND BATTAMBANG TOWN

BK170418 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
16 Feb 87

[Station commentary: "Our National Army and People on the Battlefield Around Battambang Town Continue Active Attacks Against the Vietnamese Aggressors in the 9th Dry Season"]

[Text] Battambang town and the area around it constitute an important strategic zone in western Cambodia, for they are the rallying point of all major strategic routes, be they overland, riparian, or airborne--especially the Phnom Penh-Battambang railroad--and have always been a rich economic region. The Vietnamese enemy has deployed a large force here to defend Battambang town and its outskirts so that he can use these major strategic lines to transport arms, ammunition, and materiel for his troops on the western front. However, our DK National Army and people on the battlefield around Battambang town do not allow the Vietnamese enemy to use this zone to serve his genocidal war of aggression in Cambodia at will. We all have cooperated in actively attacking the Vietnamese enemy aggressors according to our 5-point combat tactics by dispersing and dismantling the Vietnamese village and commune administrations while cutting off their transportation routes and destroying their paddy, rice, and material warehouses.

During the 8th dry season, our National Army and people cooperated in attacking Battambang town and dispersing and dismantling village and commune administrations in the areas around it in an active, closely knit, and widespread pattern. Now, during this 9th dry season, our National Army and people in this region continue to cooperate in actively attacking the Vietnamese enemy. In December, our forces killed and wounded 217 Vietnamese soldiers, and dispersed and dismantled the Vietnamese administrations in 27 villages and 3 communes. In January, we killed and wounded 395 Vietnamese soldiers, and dispersed and dismantled the Vietnamese administrations in 25 villages and 1 commune. This month our National Army and people on the battlefield around Battambang town are most actively carrying on activities. In fact, our National Army has so far raided a Vietnamese company position at Khsaoy Village in Sangke District, dispersed and dismantled the Vietnamese village administrations along Stoeng Chas River and in Reang Kesei, Kompong Priol, and Ta Mom Communes of Sangke District, and in Khna Roeas Commune of Bavel District, cut

cut off the Vietnamese railway near Reang Kesei, and shot down a Vietnamese helicopter near Phnum Priel in western Battambang.

Therefore, although lately the Vietnamese have successively sent additional troops to defend Battambang town, they cannot withstand our activities. Our National Army and people on the battlefield around Battambang town pledge to attack the Vietnamese enemy even more actively and vigorously to the end of this 9th dry season and in coming seasons in order to transform this important strategic zone into an increasingly hot battlefield to prevent the Vietnamese enemy from looting our people's grain and using the major transportation routes to serve the battlefields of western Cambodia so as to render the lives of the Vietnamese soldiers there harder to bear and cause them to deteriorate further.

/9274
CSO: 4212/20

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK COMMENTARY ON ARMY TACTICS IN KOMPONG THOM

BK180417 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
17 Feb 87

[Station commentary: "Our National Army on the Kompong Thom Battlefield Pays Attention To Dispersing and Dismantling the Vietnamese Enemy Village and Commune Administrations With an Active and Creative Use of the Three Types of Forces"]

[Text] During this 9th dry season, our National Army on the Kompong Thom battlefield has more actively and creatively implemented our 5-point attack tactics. In particular, our comrades-in-arms used the tactic of attacking villages as the key, and dispersed and dismantled the Vietnamese enemy villages and commune administrations in an active and closely knit pattern in all districts. At the same time, they implemented the two-legged walk principle which consists of attacking while building up forces at the same time, by paying close attention to building the three types of forces and using these forces to attack the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in a more vigorous manner, causing the latter to panic and to sink more and more deeply in the quicksand.

The simultaneous attacks that our National Army, in cooperation with the local population and fraternal Cambodian soldiers, militiamen, and administrative agents, launched on the command of the 7,701st Division and the artillery position of the Vietnamese enemy in Kompong Thom town and on the district seats of Kompong Svay, Santuk, and Sandan, and the Kompong Thmar and Tang Krasang townships on 31 December--attacks which resulted in the liberation of 12 communes and 90 villages--constitute the most salient event of the 9th dry season; a clear testimony to the cooperation of the three forces in attacking the Vietnamese enemy, and an example and encouragement for the National Army, people, and all fraternal patriotic Cambodian soldiers and administrative agents on the Kompong Thom battlefield as well as in the rest of the country.

Entering January, on the basis of this cooperation of the three forces, our National Army dispersed and dismantled the Vietnamese enemy administrations in 124 villages and 26 communes. Compared to the rest of the country, last January our National Army on the Kompong Thom battlefield took the lead in dispersing and dismantling the Vietnamese enemy village and commune administrations.

During this month of February, our National Army continues to sweep, disperse, and dismantle the Vietnamese enemy village and commune administrations everywhere. For example, our National Army joined hands with the local population and fraternal patriotic Cambodian soldiers in attacking the Rumlong township in Baray District and dispersed and dismantled village and commune administrations along National Route 6, liberating 2 communes and 30 villages, attacking Sandan District seat and dispersing and dismantling Vietnamese enemy village and commune administrations along the Sen River, liberating 7 villages; dispersing and dismantling the Vietnamese enemy village administrations in Sandan and Santuk Districts, and so on.

Because our National Army succeeded in dispersing and dismantling the Vietnamese enemy village and commune administrations in such an active, creative, and closely knit pattern everywhere;

1. We can surround the Vietnamese enemy, tear him up, and pin him down everywhere, causing the zone under his temporary control to shrink steadily and be confined only to areas around provincial and district seats and a number of major townships. Moreover, these provincial and district seats and townships have also come under our constant attacks. On the other hand, our guerrilla zone, guerrilla bases, and liberated regions are spreading inexorably like oil drops.

2. We can attack more villages and communes, which enables us to be even more successful in winning greater cooperation among the three forces, for we can release and liberate more Cambodian soldiers, militiamen, and administrative agents forcibly drafted by the Vietnamese enemy to serve him, freeing them from the Vietnamese enemy claws and allowing them to join our National Army and people in attacking the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. This means we are drying up forces from the Vietnamese enemy and we can expand our own forces to attack the Vietnamese enemy more vigorously.

3. We can attack more villages and communes, which means that we are liberating our people both physically and mentally, giving them support and encouragement to rise up and oppose the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in all forms, liberating both the economy and the country. Therefore, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors are losing roots in Cambodia and are being deprived of sources of finance and manpower, thus experiencing hardships and becoming weak in all fields.

On the basis of this excellent experience, our National Army on the Kompong Thom battlefield pledges to continue dispersing and dismantling more and more Vietnamese enemy village and commune administrations and to further enhance cooperation among the three types of forces in order to advance toward attacking the Vietnamese enemy aggressors even more vigorously at the end of this dry season.

/9274
CSO: 4212/20

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VONADK BATTLE REPORTS FOR 23-29 JANUARY

BK300304 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, VONADK, in Cambodian monitored by Bangkok Bureau during the reporting period 23-29 January carried the following battle reports:

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 23 January reports that DK forces attacked Varin District town on Siem Reap battlefield and conducted various guerrilla activities on South Sisophon, Northwest Phnom Penh, Kompong Thom, North Sisophon, Oddar Meanchey, South Battambang, North Battambang, and Route 4 battlefields between 8 and 20 January, killing or wounding 194 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 53 assorted weapons, 1 district office building, 8 commune office buildings, 1 battalion position, 3 company positions, 1 materiel warehouse, 1 cloth warehouse, 53 barracks, a quantity of diesel oil, 50 meters of railroad track, 2 bridges, and some war materiel; seizing 3 weapons and some ammunition and materiel; liberating 2 communes, 25 villages and a company of Cambodian soldiers on Siem Reap battlefield and 2 villages on Northwest Phnom Penh battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 24 January says that the DK National Army conducted various guerrilla activities against the Vietnamese enemy on Kompong Thom, Kompong Chhnang, Leach, Siem Reap, Kampot, Southwest Phnom Penh, and West Battambang battlefields between 5 and 20 January, killing or wounding 43 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 670 meters of railroad track and some weapons, ammunition, and war materiel; seizing 2 guns and some ammunition and war materiel; and liberating 7 villages on Kampot battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 25 January notes that DK forces attacked a Vietnamese company position in Kandal District on Northwest Phnom Penh battlefield and conducted various activities against the Vietnamese enemy on Siem Reap, South Battambang, North Battambang, East Battambang, and Leach battlefields between 13 and 20 January, killing or wounding 57 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 5 weapons, 1 C-25 radio set, 2 telephone sets, 15 barracks, 1 commune office, 14 large Soviet-made trucks, 6 steam rollers, 2 stone grinders, 1 cistern of gasoline, 2 paddy warehouses, 1 cloth store house, and some war materiel; seizing 18 weapons, 10 rolls of cloth, and some ammunition and war materiel; and liberating 5 villages on Northwest Phnom Penh and 9 villages and 10 village militiamen on Siem Reap battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 26 January reveals that DK forces conducted various guerrilla activities against the Vietnamese enemy on Northwest Phnom Penh, Kompong Thom, Kompong Cham, North Phnom Penh, Preah Vihear, Western Leach, Kratie and Kompong Speu battlefields between 12 and 23 January, killing or wounding 77 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 3 commune offices, 17 weapons, 1 motorcycle, 5 barracks, and some war materiel; seizing 2 guns and some war materiel; liberating 1 village on Northwest Phnom Penh battlefield; and freeing 40 village and commune militiamen and 25 inhabitants on Kompong Thom battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 27 January reports that the DK National Army conducted activities against Vietnamese aggressors on Phnom Penh, North Battambang, Kompong Chhnang, Moun, Kompong Som, North and South Sisophon, South Battambang, Samlot, and Pailin between 13 and 23 January, killing or wounding 165 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 10 guns, 3 motorboats, 1 tractor, 1 generator, 1 truck, 1 C-25 field radio, 30 meters of railroad track, and some war materiel; seizing 4 guns and some ammunition and war materiel; and liberating 1 commune, 2 villages, and 20 Cambodian soldiers on North Battambang battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 28 January says that between 5 and 24 January the DK National Army and guerrillas conducted activities against Vietnamese aggressors on Takeo, Siem Reap, Kampot, Kratie, Kompong Chhnang, Moun, Oddar Meanchey, Preah Vihear, Kompong Thom, Kompong Speu, and Pailin battlefields, killing or wounding 120 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 1 truck, 1 boat, 1 bridge, and some arms, ammunition, and war materiel; seizing 2 guns, 2 boats, 20 rolls of cloth, and some war materiel; and liberating 2 villages on Takeo battlefields and another on Siem Reap battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 29 January notes that between 15 and 25 January the DK National Army and guerrillas attacked Vietnamese enemy aggressors on Sisophon, Kompong Cham, Kompong Thom, Route 4, Peam Ta, and Siem Reap battlefields, killing or wounding 78 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 19 guns, 3 trucks, 1 paddy depot, and some materiel; seizing a quantity of arms, ammunition, and materiel; and liberating 5 villages and 50 village and commune administrators on Sisophon battlefield, 10 villages and 20 village and commune militiamen on Kompong Cham battlefield, and 20 village militiamen on Kompong Thom battlefield.

/8309
CSO: 4212/19

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VONADK ROUNDS UP JANUARY BATTLE RESULTS

BK070409 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Roundup of DK forces' activities in January]

[Text] 1. Koh Kong-Kompong Som battlefield: 173 Vietnamese enemy soldiers were killed and 179 wounded. Total: 352 casualties. Administrative networks in 16 villages, 2 communes, and 1 township were attacked and dismantled.

2. Leach-Peam Ta battlefield: 115 killed and 107 wounded. Total: 222 casualties. Admonistrative networks in five villages attacked and dismantled.

3. Samlot battlefield: 125 killed and 257 wounded. Total: 381 casualties.

4. Pailin battlefield: 200 killed and 242 wounded. Total: 442 casualties.

5. South Sisophon battlefield: 174 killed and 199 wounded. Total: 373 casualties.

6. North Sisophon battlefield: 169 killed and 199 wounded. Total: 368 casualties. A district seat was attacked.

7. Battlefield around Battambang provincial seat: 161 killed and 243 wounded. Total: 404 casualties. Administrative networks in 25 villages and 1 commune attacked and dismantled.

8. Siem Reap-Route 6 battlefield: 208 killed and 228 wounded. Total: 436 casualties. Administrative networks in 100 villages, 10 communes, and 1 district seat attacked and dismantled.

9. Preah Vihear battlefield: 38 killed and 52 wounded. Total: 90 casualties. Administrative network in a village attacked and dismantled.

10. Kompong Thom-Kompong Cham battlefield: 158 killed and 189 wounded. Total: 347 casualties. Administrative networks in 257 villages, 36 communes, 2 townships, and 3 district seats attacked and dismantled.

11. Moun-Pursat battlefield: 50 killed and 60 wounded. Total: 110 casualties. Administrative networks in 24 villages and 2 communes attacked and dismantled.

12. Kompong Chhnang battlefield: 63 killed and 78 wounded. Total: 141 casualties. Administrative networks in 34 villages and 3 communes attacked and dismantled.

13. Tonle Sap battlefield: 105 killed and 92 wounded. Total: 197 casualties. Administrative networks in four villages attacked and dismantled.

14. Phnom Penh and around Phnom Penh battlefield: 209 killed and 229 wounded. Total: 438 casualties. Administrative networks in 89 villages, 8 communes, 1 township, and 1 district seat attacked and dismantled.

15. Southwest battlefield: 160 killed and 155 wounded. Total: 315 casualties. Administrative networks in 66 villages, 8 communes, and a township.

16. Northeast-eastern battlefield: 87 killed and 82 wounded. Total: 169 casualties. Administrative networks in 25 villages, 6 communes, and 1 provincial seat attacked and dismantled.

In sum, we killed 2,203 [as heard] Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 2,459 [as heard] others for a total of 4,662 [as heard] casualties; and attacked and dismantled Vietnamese administrative networks in 646 villages, 76 communes, 5 townships, 6 district seats, and a provincial seat.

/8309
CSO: 4212/19

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

SRV REGIMENTS IN BATTAMBANG--According to a report by the Intelligence Directorate of the KPNLF General Staff, between 30 December and 1 January, the Vietnamese sent 10 brigades of troops by truck from the railway station in Battambang Province to Sisophon District. Between 1 and 4 January, these troops left Sisophon District on foot through the woods west of Route 69 for Svay Chek village. They were then deployed in the areas from Svay Chek to Boeng Banteay Ampil village. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 7 Feb 87] /8309

SRV-HENG SAMRIN SOLDIERS CLASH--A report from the KPNLF says that four Vietnamese aggressor soldiers in Cambodia were killed while two Heng Samrin soldiers died and another three were wounded in a recent argument in Phnom Penh. The report says that on 1 January at 1800, in the area behind Bak Tuk school in Phnom Penh, a Vietnamese commander by the name of (Yoeung), who is commander of the military police in Phnom Penh, and 20 of his men engaged in a fight with (Sarom), a Heng Samrin soldier, who is also commander of the military police in Phnom Penh, with 35 of his men. The report specified that this quarrel began as a dispute over girls. The report adds that such conflicts between Vietnamese and Heng Samrin soldiers are frequent because Vietnamese soldiers often commit various barbarous acts against Cambodian people. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 1 Feb 87] /8309

THAI VIOLATIONS--Phnom Penh, 29 Jan (SPK)--During the week ending 24 January, Thai artillery each day fired between 300 and 1,000 shells on hills 507, 551, 505, 200, and 381, and Phnum Khieu, Battambang Province. In the air, the Thai authorities sent jets and L-19's to violate Cambodian airspace 13 times [words indistinct] inside Cambodia above the Cambodia-Thailand-Laos border junction in Preah Vihear Province, north of Anulung Veng in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province, and west of Ampil, Yeang Dangkum, and Phnum Malai in Battambang. At sea, the Thai navy operated 383 times between 3 and 17 nautical miles off Kaoh Tang and Poulo Wai islands. In the same week, Cambodian border guards, in 57 operations, put out of action 267 enemy soldiers who infiltrated from Thailand into Cambodian territory to carry out sabotage activities, and seized 105 rifles and a sizeable quantity of war materiel. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0423 GMT 29 Jan 87] /8309

PRINCE SIHANOUK VISITS SICHUAN PROVINCE--DK President Norodom Sihanouk and wife arrived in China's Sichuan Province on 4 February for a visit. Upon their arrival in Sichuan Province, the samdech and his wife were warmly welcomed by the authorities in the province. On the morning of 9 February, the

samdech visited the Sichuan Fine Arts Institute. He was accompanied by (Ji Yang), governor of Chongqing City, and his wife. Teachers and students at this institute warmly welcomed the samdech. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodia 2330 GMT 11 Feb 87 BK] /9274

JANUARY KPNLF BATTLE VICTORIES CITED--According to a report by the KPNLF General Staff, 54 Vietnamese soldiers were killed, 41 others were wounded, and 12 others were captured during clashes with the KPNLF combatants in January 1987 on various battlefields in Battambang, Siem Reap, Oddar Meanchey, and Kompong Thom Provinces. According to the report, between 1 and 31 January, the KPNLF combatants clashed with the Vietnamese soldiers on 34 occasions and launched a raid and an ambush against the Vietnamese soldiers. The KPNLF combatants seized three sacks of rice, seven helmets, and some war materiel and destroyed a truck and many sections of transportation routes. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 14 Feb 87 BK] /9274

CSO: 4212/20

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

CHEA SIM THANKS ALBANIA'S MISKA FOR GREETINGS

BK020859 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 1 Feb 87

[Text] Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly of the PRK, recently sent a message of thanks to Comrade Pali Miska, chairman of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, for greeting him on the 8th anniversary of the 7 January National Day.

The message reads, among other things:

On behalf of the PRK National Assembly and in my own name, permit me to express to you and to the People's Assembly and the people of the fraternal People's Socialist Republic of Albania cordial and profound thanks for the warm congratulations and best wishes you sent me on the 8th anniversary of the PRK National Day.

May the bonds of friendship, militant solidarity, and all-round cooperation between our two countries and peoples further strengthen and develop in the common interest of our two peoples. I wish you, the People's Assembly, and the fraternal people of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania the best of health and greater successes in building a developed country.

/8309
CSO: 4212/19

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

LEADERS THANK SRV COUNTERPARTS FOR NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS

BK080642 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 8 Feb 87

[Text] Recently, Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State; Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of the PRK National Assembly; and Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, sent a message of thanks to Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Comrade Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV Council of State; Comrade Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers; and Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the SRV National Assembly. The message stresses:

On behalf of the KPRP Central Committee and the PRK National Assembly, Council of State, and Council of Ministers, we would like to address our greetings through you to the CPV Central Committee, the SRV Council of State, Council of Ministers, and National Assembly and our most sincere thanks for your warm congratulations with lofty revolutionary sentiments and solidarity on the eighth anniversary of the PRK national day. Your best wishes and the Vietnamese people's most sincere assistance are an effective encouragement for our people in the task of building and defending our beautiful Angkor fatherland. We are glad to observe with satisfaction that the special relations of militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between our two countries have been strengthened and expanded daily and will last forever.

We would like to take this fine opportunity to express, once again, most sincere gratitude to the fraternal Vietnamese party, government, and people, who have always provided wholehearted assistance to the Cambodian party, government, and people, and who are carrying out internationalist duties in our territory for the Cambodian people's peace and security and for peace in Southeast Asia.

/8309
CSO: 4212/19

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

LEADERS THANK CSSR COUNTERPARTS FOR NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS

BK090805 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 9 Feb 87

[Text] Recently, Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; and Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, sent a message of thanks to Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; and Comrade Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the CSSR Council of Ministers, who sent congratulations on the eighth anniversary of the PRK national day. The message stressed:

We highly appreciate the effective political and material support of the CSSR to the PRK in defending and building our country toward socialism and for peace and security in the region. We firmly believe that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties and states, based on Marxist-Leninist and proletarian internationalist principles, will continue to successfully develop and deepen for the benefit of our two people in our common interest and for binding the entire the socialist community.

We would like to wish the entire fraternal CSSR party, government, and people good health and greater victories in implementing the tasks set out by the 17th congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

On the same occasion, Comrade Kong Korm, PRK foreign minister, also sent a message of thanks to Comrade Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR foreign minister. The message stressed:

I most happily agree with your view that the fraternal friendship, solidarity, and all-round cooperation between our two countries will continue to develop on the basis of Marxist-Leninist and proletarian internationalist principles for the wellbeing of the peoples of our two countries and for the benefit of peace, progress, and the victory of socialism worldwide. I would like to wish you good health and greater success in your lofty mission.

/8309
CSQ: 4212/19

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

LEADERS THANK POLISH COUNTERPARTS FOR GREETINGS

BK110740 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 10 Feb 87

[Text] Recently Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, and Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK, sent a message of thanks to Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, and Comrade Zbigniew Messner, prime minister of the Polish People's Republic [PPR], for sending warm greetings to them on the 7 January national day of the PRK. The message reads:

We express boundless pleasure to note that during the past 8 years since the founding of the PRK, the bonds of friendship and cooperation between Cambodia and Poland have been steadily strengthened and developed with each passing day in the interest of our two countries and for peace and socialism in the world.

We wish you the best of health and more successes in your noble tasks.

On the same occasion, Comrade Kong Korm, minister of foreign affairs of the PRK, also sent a message of thanks to Comrade Marian Orzechowski, minister of foreign affairs of the PPR. The message reads, among other things:

I fully agree with your firm belief that the fraternal friendly relationship and cooperation between our two countries and peoples will be further developed for the progress of Cambodia and Poland.

Please, Comrade, accept my highest salutations and regards and best wishes for your good health and successes in your responsible tasks.

/8309
CSO: 4212/19

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

LEADERS THANK GDR COUNTERPARTS FOR NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS

BK110630 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 10 Feb 87

[Text] Recently Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly; and Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK, sent a message of thanks to Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Comrade Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber of the GDR, for their greetings on the 8th anniversary of the 7 January National Day. The message reads:

We highly appreciate the great achievements made by the people of the GDR under the leadership of the SED, especially their unwavering effort to carry on their policy of peace. We agree with your firm belief that the fraternal friendly relations and cooperation between our parties, states, and peoples will further deepen on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and in the spirit of our treaty of peace and cooperation for the well-being of our people and for peace and socialism.

We would like to wish you, beloved comrades, the best of health, great strength, and more and greater successes in your responsible activities.

On the same occasion, Comrade Kong Korm, minister of foreign affairs of the PRK, also sent a message of thanks to Comrade Oscar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs of the GDR. The message reads, among other things:

I firmly believe that the close friendly relationship between our two countries, especially between our two foreign ministries, will develop steadily in the interest of our peoples, socialism, and peace in the world.

I wish you the best of health and more successes in fulfilling the tasks under your responsibility.

/8309
CSO: 4212/19

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

LEADERS THANK LAO COUNTERPARTS FOR GREETINGS

BK170242 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 16 Feb 87

[Text] Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State; Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly; and Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers, recently sent a message of thanks to Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the LPDR; Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president; and Comrade Sisomphon Lovansai, acting chairman of the Lao Supreme People's Council, for their greetings on the 8th anniversary of the 7 January National Day. The message reads:

Your best wishes full with cordial feelings are concrete testimony to the special and firm relations between the parties, governments, and peoples of our two countries which, with every passing day, are vigorously developing the relations and militant solidarity of our three Indochinese countries.

The successes won by our people over the past 8 years cannot be separated from the common successes of Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam fighting for the common cause of building the nations and advancing them toward socialism. The Cambodian party, government, and people are always grateful for the whole-hearted support and assistance that the fraternal Lao party, government, and people have accorded to the Cambodian revolution. We are very satisfied with the development of the special relations of militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between the parties, governments, and peoples of Cambodia and Laos as well as among our three Indochinese countries, which is a factor ensuring the victory for the countries in building socialism and defending their inviolable national independence, freedom, and territorial integrity.

We wish you and the Lao people the best of health and new successes in implementing the 5-year plan of the Fourth LPRP Congress resolution.

/9274
CSO: 4212/20

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

LEADERS THANK CUBAN COUNTERPARTS FOR GREETINGS

BK160740 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 16 Feb 87

[Text] Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, and Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK, recently sent a message of thanks to Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba. The message read:

On behalf of the KPRP and of the Cambodian Government and people and in our own names, we have the honor to express to you and to the fraternal Cuban people our most cordial thanks for the warm greetings message you sent to us on the 8th anniversary of our national day. We would like to extend our best wishes to you. May you enjoy happiness and more and greater successes in fulfilling the strategic goal and duty set by the Third Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba.

On the same occasion, Comrade Kong Korm, minister of foreign affairs of the PRK, also sent a message of thanks to Comrade Isidoro Malmierca, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cuba. The message stressed:

On behalf of all cadres and personnel of the Foreign Ministry of the PRK and in my own name, I sincerely thank you and your colleagues for the warm and fraternal greetings message you sent to us on the 8th anniversary of the victory day of the Cambodian people. I firmly believe that the relations between our two countries, especially between our two foreign ministries, will further strengthen and develop.

/9274

CSO: 4212/20

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 26 JANUARY-1 FEBRUARY

BK020500 [Editorial Report] Cambodian media monitored by Bangkok Bureau carried the following reports on agricultural developments during the reporting period 26 January-1 February:

National level: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 26 January reports that by mid-January, peasants throughout the country had planted more than 40,000 hectares of dry season rice, or nearly 29 percent of the plan, including 8,840 hectares in Kandal Province, 9,080 hectares in Kompong Cham Province, 9,249 hectares in Prey Veng Province, and 8,248 hectares in Takeo Province. In another report broadcast at 1300 GMT on 26 January, the radio says that so far, peasants in Kandal Province have planted 1,636 hectares of beans while last dry season 5,111 hectares were planted. In Kompong Chhnang Province, 1,386 hectares of beans have so far been planted against last year's 2,655 hectares. In Prey Veng and Kratie Provinces, about 756 hectares of beans have so far been planted while last year 2,281 hectares were planted. The report also says that, by the third week of January, peasants throughout the country had planted 5,392 hectares of various types of beans. At 0430 GMT on 29 January the radio reports that in the 10 days ending 20 January, peasants throughout the country sold more than 13,100 metric tons of paddy to the state; paid more than 3,400 metric tons of patriotic contribution; and bartered another 1,100 metric tons for farm tools and fertilizers. The report specifies that in this 10-day period, Battambang Province sold more than 3,290 metric tons of paddy; Prey Veng Province 3,107 metric tons; Kompong Cham Province 2,120 metric tons; and Svay Rieng Province 1,853 metric tons.

Kandal Province: At 0430 GMT on 26 January the radio reports that by mid-January, fishermen in Ponhea Loe District had caught more than 5,200 metric tons of fish or more than 91 percent of the plan. According to a report by Phnom Penh SPK in English at 0513 GMT on 1 February, by mid-January peasants in Phnum Penh District had harvested 625 hectares of rice with an average yield of 2 metric tons per hectare.

Kompong Speu Province: According to a report by the radio at 0430 GMT on 28 January, by 30 December peasants in Bar Set District had harvested more than 1,144 hectares of rainy season rice with a total yield of over 1,774 metric tons. The report adds that the peasants had also planted more than 230 hectares of dry season rice and over 280 hectares of subsidiary crops.

In another report broadcast at 0430 GMT on 30 January the radio says that by 30 December, peasants in Udong District had harvested 3,310 hectares of rainy season rice yielding over 4,350 metric tons of grain. The report adds that more than 100 hectares of dry season rice have been planted. At 1300 GMT on 31 January the radio reports that by 20 January, peasants in the province had harvested more than 5,700 hectares of rainy season rice and planted over 410 hectares of dry season rice.

Kompong Cham Province: In a report broadcast on 28 January at 0430 GMT the radio says that peasants in Srei Santhor District have sold nearly 90 metric tons of paddy to the state. At 2300 GMT on 29 January the radio reports that by 3 January, peasants in Tbong Khmum District had sold more than 130 metric tons of paddy to the state and paid almost 20 metric tons of patriotic contribution. In another report at 1300 GMT on 31 January the radio says that by 5 January, peasants in Ponhea Krek District had sold more than 388 metric tons of paddy to the state.

Kompong Chhnang Province: According to a report by the radio at 1300 GMT on 28 January, by mid-January peasants in Kompong Leng District had tilled 350 hectares of land and transplanted more than 400 hectares of dry season rice. In a report in French transmitted at 1202 GMT on 1 February SPK says that peasants in Kompong Leng District plan to grow 2,400 hectares of dry season rice this season and adds that by early January nearly 500 hectares of subsidiary crops had been planted. According to the radio at 1300 GMT on 30 January, in a period of 1 week in January, peasants in Rolea P'ier District sold almost 80 metric tons of paddy to the state and paid more than 20 metric tons of patriotic contribution.

Battambang Province: At 1300 GMT on 28 January the radio reports that by mid-January peasants in Battambang District had sold more than 2,000 metric tons of paddy to the state. In another report broadcast at 1300 GMT on 1 February the radio says that in 1986, despite natural disasters, peasants in the province tilled 207,343 hectares of land, planted 200,123 hectares of rainy season rice, and reclaimed 12,608 hectares of land.

Svay Rieng Province: At 1142 GMT on 31 January SPK English reports that by mid-January peasants in the province had harvested over 9,044 hectares of monsoon rice with Romeas Hek District leading with 2,453 hectares. The report adds that last monsoon season peasants in the province planted 139,270 hectares of rice or 94 percent of the plan. According to the radio at 0430 GMT on 1 February, by 11 January peasants in Chantrea District had harvested more than 5,660 hectares of rainy season rice and planted 19 hectares of peanuts and over 10 hectares of mungbean.

Phnom Penh City: At 0430 GMT on 1 February the radio reports that by mid-January fishermen in Phnom Penh had caught more than 2,320 metric tons of fish or 33 percent of the plan.

Prey Veng Province: In a report in French at 1157 GMT on 1 February SPK says that by mid-January, peasants in Preah Sdach District had planted 1,330 hectares of dry season rice. The report adds that in the first two weeks of January the district sold to the state more than 270 metric tons of paddy while peasants in Kompong Trabek District had harvested 50 percent of their 30,000 hectares of rice and sold to the state 264 metric tons of paddy.

Kompong Thom Province: SPK in English at 0513 GMT on 1 February reports that by mid-January, peasants in Baray District had harvested almost one-fourth of their total monsoon rice with an average yield of 1.3 metric tons per hectare for local strain and about 3 metric tons for the IR-36 and IR-62 varieties. In the same period, peasants in Kompong Svay District also harvested 2,000 hectares of rice with an average yield of 1.5 metric tons per hectare.

Takeo Province: According to a report in French by SPK on 31 January at 1158 GMT, by [words indistinct] 9,000 of the 35,000 hectares of rice planned for this dry season. In a report in English at 1142 GMT on 31 January SPK says that by mid-January peasants in the province had harvested over 79,700 hectares of rice, or 60 percent of the cultivated area. The report adds that last year the province planted 120,631 hectares of rice. In another report in English at 0513 GMT on 1 February SPK says that by mid-January peasants in Tram Kak District had gathered more than half of the 2,000 hectares of rice planted in the last rainy season.

Siem Reap-Meanchey Province: SPK in English at 1101 GMT on 31 January reports that by mid-January fishermen in the province had caught 1,100 metric tons of fish. The report adds that the fishermen plan to catch 8,500 metric tons of fish this season. In another report in English at 0513 GMT on 1 February SPK says that by mid-January peasants in the provincial town had harvested 1,130 hectares of rice, or 70 percent of the planted area; and transplanted almost 290 hectares of dry season rice, or 50 percent of the planned area.

END

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CSO: 4212/19